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116 Laid-Up Ships Freed; Reorganization Is Upheld; Reds Outlawed in Canada

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 15, 1940

In Washington: House Votes Tenant Loans

President Roosevelt's signature made law legislation suspending during operation of the Neutrality Act because of the European war the prohibition against commercial use of over-age vessels in the Maritime Commission's laid-up fleet. The Act will free 116 cargo vessels for use in the intercoastal, coastwise, and foreign trade.

The Senate upheld President Roosevelt's reorganization order placing the Civil Aeronautics Authority under the Commerce Department, defeating, 46 to 34, a resolution of disapproval which the House had passed. The order thus takes effect within 60 days. [Details: Page 7]

The House reversed itself and voted $50,000,000 for farm-tenant loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as it pushed the total of the farm appropriation bill above $960,000,000.

J. Monroe Johnson was confirmed by the Senate as member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended a $975,650,000 Work Projects Administration appropriation, spendable in eight months if necessary. At the same time it reported to the House in detail on abuses in relief administration.

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring favors expenditure of $500,000,000 for the purchase of strategic war materials, it was disclosed by Senator John G. Townsend, who made public a letter from Mr. Woodring to that effect.

Canadian High Court Outlaws Communist Party

OTTAWA (AP)—Justice Edgar Chevrier of the Ontario Supreme Court today declared the Communist Party of Canada to be an "illegal organization." He sentenced Harry Binder, convicted of publishing and circulating antiwar pamphlets in violation of the defense of Canada regulations, to three years in the penetentiary and fined him $2,000.

In Boston: Real Estate Boards in Session

Happenings in Washington, talk of inflation, floods or a Presidential year have little effect upon present real estate activity—in fact, "Congress can meet, convene, and adjourn without spoiling a single sale or lease," Vincent P. Bradley, real estate expert from Trenton, N. J., told the New England Regional Conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards today. [Details: Page 13.]

Belgians classified as reserve officers or coming within the military age of 45 began to report at the office of the Belgian Consul in Boston in obedience to mobilization orders issued by the Belgian Embassy. [Details: Page 13.]

Abolition of preferment which gives war veterans a 30 per cent margin over nonveterans on the eligibility list in the State Civil Service was urged today at the close of the two-day meeting of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. [Details: Page 13.]

Solar cooking and distillation of water for drinking purposes were among many uses to which solar power will be put in the future, Dr. C. G. Abbot, Smithsonian Institution executive and designer of a solar cookstove on Mt. Wilson, told Boston reporters and Harvard Observatory officials. [Details: Page 15.]

Hoover to Head Belgian Relief Commission

NEW YORK (AP)—Former President Hoover has agreed to head a Belgian Relief Commission, Charles Hallaert, Belgian Consul General, announced today. Mr. Hoover organized a similar commission during the last war.

Stock Prices Improve After Recent Bear Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Financial markets generally improved today, led by a brief but vigorous rebound in the New York Stock Exchange, after recent demoralized selling. Wheat at Chicago, after dropping 6 to 8 cents on top of yesterday's 10-cent flop, regained part of its loss. The London Stock Market recovered somewhat, after an early slump.

94 Deny Guilt in U. S. Plumbing Probe

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Innocent pleas were entered in Federal Court today for 94 defendants listed in the Government's antitrust indictment against the plumbing industry. Seven others signified intentions to file demurrers and were not required to plead.

Junior Leagues Urged to Preserve Democracy

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Delegates to the annual convention of the Association of Junior Leagues of America were urged by their retiring President to preserve democracy from totalitarian domination. More than 300 delegates heard Mrs. F. Louis Slade declare that "with the world going steadily totalitarian, the United States is one of the few spots left where the individual really counts. Consequently, the individual must make a greater contribution to citizenship than has ever been expected before."

Japanese Hold Trade Parley in Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Japanese diplomats from most of the capitals of South America are holding a conference here to discuss Japanese trade and other problems.

War Summary: Netherlands Resistance Ebbs

In Netherlands resistance to the German invasion ended for all but one Province—Zeeland, Amsterdam being instructed to submit to the German command. The Hague and Rotterdam were reported to have already yielded. The Netherlands merchant fleet was stated to have escaped.

In Belgium heavy Allied reinforcements were blocking the German path westward and heavy fighting was reported near Sedan, within the French boundary, where the Germans forced their way across the Meuse. Toward Louvain French troops were reported to have held back the German advance. [Details: Page 1.]

Britain's Labor Party, with seven of its members now in the Cabinet, began to advocate state ownership and control of the munitions industry as a step toward socialization of Britain's economic and industrial war effort. [Details: Page 8.]

Switzerland completed mobilization and placement of troops as British and French legation staffs were reported burning their diplomatic papers in the Swiss Capital.

French soldiers on "agricultural" leave to tend their farms were recalled.

King George and Queen Elizabeth returned to Buckingham Palace to join Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who is to remain in the London palace until another palace can be provided as headquarters for the exiled Netherlands monarch and her Government.

Yugoslav relations with Italy reached a new strained pitch as Italians in the border seaport town of Fiume stoned Yugoslav homes and business offices.

Narvik, in Northern Norway, appeared near surrender to the Allies as naval bombardment continued to devastate the German-held city, Swedish reports stated.

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Virginia Tightens Grip On Outdoor Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia's new outdoor advertising bill, signed by Gov. James H. Price, strengthens the original act of 1938, establishes a new schedule of permits fees, and reduces the number of exempted zones and signs.

Queen Wilhelmina To Speak Over Air

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands will speak twice today from her refuge in London. Both talks will be in English. The first, at 4 p. m. E. D. S. T.) will be heard locally on WEEI and the second, at 9 p. m., on WAAB.

Business Told To Lend Aid To The Consumer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Business was advised that it must enlarge its co-operation with the consumer movement and adopt further self-regulation in the matter of labeling and advertising of products if it hopes to escape disciplinary action at the hands of consumer groups and the government by speakers at the closing sessions of the Business-Consumer Relations Conference here yesterday.

Sellers, like political candidates, should seek more diligently to discover what their constituents want through such methods as questionnaires and surveys, Dr. Jules Labarthe, Jr., of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, University of Pittsburgh, told the conference, which was sponsored by the National Association of Better Business Bureaus.

Opposition, distrust and condemnation of the consumer movement by certain elements of business were decried by William T. Nardin, Vice-President of the Pet Milk Sales Corporation.

"The consumer movement cannot go far in influence and power unless it soundly serves to promote the welfare of consumers," he declared, "and business, if it is to succeed, must obtain its reward or profit from promotion of consumer welfare. That situation indicates co-operation rather than conflict. Frank, on-top-of-the-table co-operation will solve the consumer movement for business by correcting faults in business and by helping to develop in the consumer movement an intelligent interest in sound business instead of the hostile misunderstanding which we now fear."

In the way of promoting consumer confidence, Thurmond Chatham, President of the Chatham Manufacturing Company, advised advertisers to use less glamour and more facts in their copy and to tell the public exactly how strong, how warm, how wearing products are.

Edward J. Condon, Director of Public Relations of Sears Roebuck and Company, urged manufacturers to set up their own bureaus of standards and testing programs, as Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, R. H. Macy and Company, and the J. C. Penney Company have done.

Better Business Bureaus throughout the Nation were called upon to educate the consumer for "better buymanship" and business to better salesmanship by Marshall A. Mott, President, National Association of Better Business Bureaus.

Medieval Manuscripts At Morgan Library

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—An exhibit of 40 medieval illuminated manuscripts went on display at the Pierpont Morgan Library here today where they will remain on view through October, with the exception of the month of August. The exhibit will be open to the public daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Church Group Urged to Stand Back of Allies

Six denominations represented at meeting addressed by Dr. High at Worcester.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 15—Faced with a vividly developing war situation in Europe, representatives of the six largest Protestant church denominations in Massachusetts were today urged to throw their entire might to the side of the Allies "in the name of Christianity and democracy."

It appeared there was considerable inclination to follow this course; for the pacifism which has so tightly cloaked these churches, particularly during the past two decades, seemed to be fast evaporating, at least among the 1,500 lay and clergyman delegates here today.

Giving voice to this trend was Dr. Stanley High, writer, who said his own views had changed from the pacificism of the post world-war period.

Makes Appeal

In an address before the opening session of the State's first interdenominational convention, meeting in the Municipal Auditorium, Dr. High appealed frankly to his listeners to scrap all pacifist views and resist firmly and promptly the aggressions of the three totalitarian governments, Germany, Italy, and Russia.

While the question of the churches' attitude toward the war appeared prominently in the program of the two-day Massachusetts Interchurch Convention, as it is officially titled, many other topics of social, political, and religious significance were scheduled for consideration by the religious delegates.

One on which great unity has been evidenced, according to the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, which sponsored the convention, is the gambling situation. Protestant clergymen feel very strongly that the pari-mutuel betting law should be repealed, Dr. Jennings declared.

Other subjects to come before the inter-church convention include week-day religious education, marriage and the home, the college student and the future leadership of the church, the church and war relief, the church in a world of economic change, social aspects of the alcohol problem, and religion and health.

Unity of Churches

The inter-church convention is an evidence of the unity of the Protestant churches, in the view of Dr. Jennings. It has been made possible by the willingness of the six denominations to hold their denominational meetings on the same day and in the same city for the first time in history, he said.

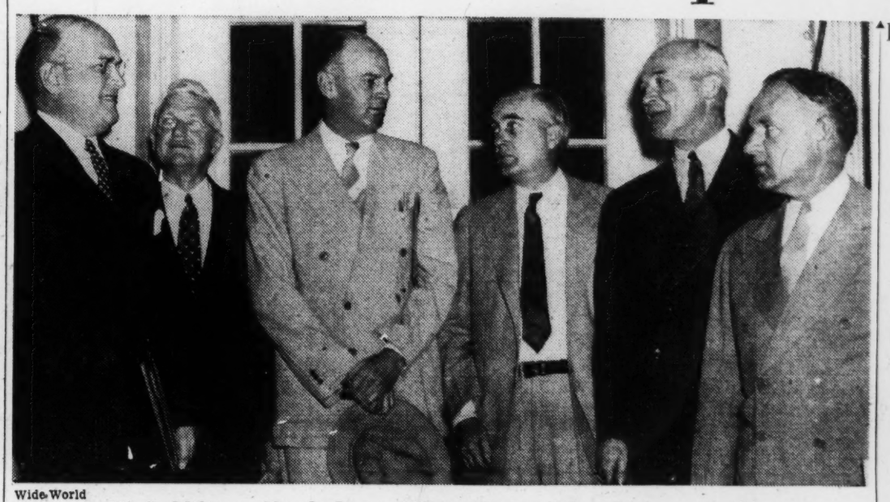
Thus, the Baptist, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Unitarian conferences are being held here simultaneously today and tomorrow, and delegates from all of them are joining in inter-church meetings in the Municipal Auditorium.

Previously, the only inter-denominational meetings in this State were those of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, a relatively small group.

Speakers at this morning's in-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 7)

War Crisis Shifts to Belgium; Allied Front Now Faces Nazis; U.S. Rushes Complete Defense



Wide World

U. S. Military Heads Leave White House After Defense Parley

Top-ranking officers of the Nation's military arms reach a general agreement in discussions with President Roosevelt on a defense program overwhelmingly the costliest in United States peacetime history. Photo shows Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Louis Compton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps; and Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics. The Department of the Budget was also represented.

Battle rages on banks of Meuse—Bombers hit at both sides behind the lines.

PARIS, May 15 (AP)—The French Command reported tonight that about half the German forces which crossed the Meuse River yesterday had been driven back.

It estimated that 20 divisions on each side—a total of 600,000 men—were engaged in the "battle of the Meuse."

Heavy French counterattacks were reported after a French War Ministry spokesman had admitted that German forces, attacking positions south of Sedan, had crossed the river and established a salient four miles deep on its south side.

BERLIN, May 15 (AP)—The German High Command announced tonight "the capitulation of the Dutch Army was signed at 11 a. m. today by the German Commander-in-Chief and the Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Army and Navy."

By the Associated Press

With the Netherlands resistance at an end, following Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman's declaration yesterday, the critical point in the campaign has shifted to the south of Belgium where the Germans claimed to be trying to break through the Allied front.

German forces, attacking the French positions south of Sedan, have crossed the Meuse River and established a salient four miles deep on the south side of the river, a French War Ministry spokesman said today.

The German thrust originally penetrated 10 miles south of the river—or nearly 20 miles into France—this spokesman said, but a French counter-attack reduced this pocket below the river to about four miles

The Meuse River runs generally north and south in this area and the French have been holding the west bank against the Germans on the east.

In the Belgian Ardennes Mountains between Namur and Dinant, the Germans established bridgeheads on the west bank of the Meuse which immediately drew strong counter-attacks from the French forces on the same side of the river.

Nazi Pressure Increases

The French High Command reported increased German pressure along a 55-mile stretch curving along the Meuse River front from Namur to the junction of the Meuse and Chiers Rivers, south of Sedan.

The French reported that Germany continued a major offensive against the British, Belgian, and French forces, which apparently still have not brought their own offensive strategy fully into force.

The High Command communiqué said a French counter-attack drove back an assault by German tanks in the region of Gembloux, 10 miles northwest of Namur, supported by French and British planes.

French and British aerial forces, meanwhile, were severely bombing the German rear lines, troop concentrations, highways, boats, and bridges, although the French rear guard was being subjected to similar treatment.

East of the Moselle River in the Maginot Line sector, several "very strong" local German attacks ran into defense fire from French advance posts and withdrew.

Meanwhile the Netherlands opened the way for unopposed German occupation of all but one of its 11 provinces.

Under orders from Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, the Com-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Roosevelt Confers With Military Heads

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Highest efficiency in every weapon of war, regardless of expense, is the all-embracing objective of the new emergency defense plans which President Roosevelt is laying before Congress this week.

Congressional leaders of both parties made it clear today that they are prepared to act immediately and favorably upon whatever recommendations the President advances, and indications are that the additional appropriations which will be asked will come very near to $1,000,000,000 and that, therefore, the total national armament program for next year will amount to the overwhelmingly largest sum in American peacetime history, approximately $3,000,000,000.

Congress can still act upon the new defense measures and other pending legislation and be ready for adjournment in early June, President Roosevelt believes, but he is prepared to call Congress into special sessions at any time during the summer or fall if developments demand. He will ask that both Democratic and Republican leaders remain within quickly accessible reach of the capital so that they may be available for counsel and so that they may be kept authoritatively informed upon the developing international situation.

President Roosevelt worked steadily until 2 o'clock this morning digesting technical reports and preparing his special defense message which he will send to Congress Thursday noon. Except for two appointments, one with Paul Van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, now returning to his har-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

United States Forces Today

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Uncle Sam's defense establishment, which President Roosevelt says must be modernized and expanded at once to safeguard national security, looks like this today:

Navy

Three hundred three warships, including 15 battleships, manned by 145,000 enlisted men and 10,651 officers; 25,000 Marines and 1,345 Marine Corps officers; 41,992 men in the Enlisted Reserve; 13,769 Reserve Officers and 5,382 officers and men in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Army

Approximately 227,000 enlisted men in the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts, plus 13,831 officers, of whom 2,300 are Air Corps pilots. An additional 4,454 enlisted men are on flying status, and some of them are pilots. There are 103,000 eligible Reserve Officers, and by next year the Regular Army's Enlisted Reserve is expected to include about 47,000 men with previous military training. The total authorized enlisted strength of the Army is 280,000 men.

The Air Corps expects to have about 2,665 first-line planes on hand by the end of June, but is building toward a goal of 5,500 planes by June 30, 1941.

National Guard

Strength 251,000 officers and men, but President Roosevelt could order it expanded to about 400,000.

Rome's Heckling of Allies Keeps Pace With Nazi Advance

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 15—Italy has by now produced the most lively uncertainty as to whether it will enter the war.

Many neutral observers who hitherto have felt strongly that Italy would stay out are no longer speaking with conviction. It should be emphasized, however, that they are by no means certain that war is imminent. There remain many reasons which cause them to doubt it. Yet the violence of the press campaign against the Allies becomes more unrestrained with every mile of German drive deeper into the Low Countries. More plainly than before, Italy is talking war.

Yet the situation is full of contradictions. In the past few days student officially tolerated demonstrations against the Allies have been held. Even children in the lower grades have been stimulated to take part.

But today police dispersed nearly 10,000 persons, mostly students, who gathered in various parts of Rome for further demonstrations against Britain and France. The action was interpreted as something of an official damper on the manifestations.

Pressure Being Applied

Meanwhile, Fascist enthusiasts are making it known to their contemporaries that sympathy for the Allies is commencing to verge on the traitorous. They take their lead from the forthright language of the Popolo D'Italia, popularly known as Premier Mussolini's newspaper which said: "Any friction is an inadmissible waste of energy and any trace of servile attitude toward the former Lords of Europe is criminal and will be suppressed, not to say punished. In this hour of vigilance there is need to begin a clean-up of the small corners."

In some sections of Rome it is almost impossible to buy a copy of the Vatican newspaper, the Osservatore Romano, for the Vatican organ has been branded as a "foreign newspaper, although printed in the Italian language" by an anonymous editorial writer of the Popolo D'Italia. Some news vendors who have become accustomed to seeing the paper seized from their stands are hiding it. They carefully scrutinize inquirers before handing out a copy folded to conceal the title.

At the Vatican it is recognized that a very serious hour has struck. Church spokesmen are cautious since the Pope's bold message on May 11 to the sovereigns of the invaded countries.

But they insist the Vatican will not change the rigor of its attitude.

Calculations Upset

But it is this effort to close ranks within the Nation which more than anything else upsets the calculations of neutrals. There has been much freedom in the expression of newspaper opinion in Italy even through these last weeks of crisis since Norway was invaded. Thus the more zealous pro-Axis groups have a long bill of particulars against "cowards, reactionaries, and friends of foreigners" as one newspaper calls them. If the present trend continues, they may seek to present the bill for a reckoning.

Action taken by the United States Embassy in advising Ameri-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

No U. S. Word From Capitals

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The State Department has been cut off from communication by cable or wireless with the American Embassy in Brussels and the Legation in The Hague since last night. The last message received from either was at 9:10 p. m. (E. S. T.) last night.

Ambassador John Cudahy telegraphed from Brussels that several parties of Americans, the number not given, had left Brussels by automobile for Paris and had arrived safely. Others he said were still leaving.

To the best knowledge of the State Department no Americans in the Netherlands or Belgium have suffered casualties. The American Legation at The Hague probably will arrange further removal of Americans from the Netherlands by way of Germany and Italy.

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Western Union and Commercial Cables today reported all cable communication with the Netherlands and Belgium was cut off suddenly during the morning.

Nazi News Plan

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—A new method of transmitting news reports over the official German radio station, DJL, Berlin, was noted today by National Broadcasting Company shortwave monitors.

The Berlin announcer asked his listeners to provide themselves with paper and pencil in order to take down the items they wished, and then proceeded to give the news in piecemeal fashion, quoting two or three words at a time and spelling out all proper names.

The delivery was slow enough to permit even the most leisurely long-hand recording. This novel slow-motion news reporting was preceded and followed by the giving of news summaries in customary fashion.

This Changing World

Neutrality or Non-Belligerency — Question Arising in American Thoughts as Invasion of Low Countries Moves On—What Grotius Said

By H. B. Elliston

What is happening in the Low Countries merits a rereading of one of the greatest of Netherlanders, Hugo Grotius. Grotius, who lived 300 years ago, is unfamiliar in the original Latin, even, perhaps, in the translations. But his words are part and parcel of the makeup of every right thinking person. We have absorbed Grotius either in our education or in our international conduct. For this Dutchman was the father of international law, and prescribed the rules for nations in their relations with other nations.

But Grotius was no dry-as-dust lawyer concerned only with what is written in the bond. He didn't agree that outside the bond power could be exercised without qualification—that sovereign states, free from a restraining statute, could make war upon their neighbors without violating law. It all depended upon the manner of the war, according to the sixteenth-century jurist. Grotius divided wars into "just" and "unjust" wars, and an "unjust war," according to this Dutchman, violated natural law.

It followed that any such violation allowed third parties to pass judgment upon the violation. In fact, it was their duty under natural law to pass judgment. At the start of the present war, President Roosevelt said he couldn't expect Americans to be neutral in thought. Grotius said they couldn't be neutral in action. And he added:

> It is the duty of neutrals to do nothing which may strengthen the side which has the worse cause, or which may impede the motions of him who is carrying on a just war.

* * *

At the outbreak of the war there was no question in the opinion of most Americans as to which side had the worse cause. They felt that Hitlerism had its roots in paganism—that it was the enemy of any world order based upon consent and negotiation and that system of responsibilities shared in common which Grotius outlined. Now after the invasion of the Low Countries the feeling is changing from negative to positive. To fresh millions a war against this kind of evil is "just" enough to require a change in policy toward the side that is waging it. The feeling is not limited to this side of the Rio Grande, either. Below it, word comes from far away Argentina that neutrality is not enough, but should be put on the less aloof plane of non-belligerency.

Neutrality is not enough in the presence of so much evil, assuredly. The civilization which is funded out of the experience of all nations, and which in turn sustains all nations, imposes an obligation on all nations to preserve it. The Nazis have violated one bond after another and now they are violating the natural law which was the Law of Nations long before the nations were bonded together under world statutes.

Grotius and what he stood for came back to mind when I saw that the Nazis had taken Grotius's birthplace in their decivilizing stride. Delft is the name. You may know of the name from the pottery known as Delft. The little town is near The Hague, and I drove out one Sunday afternoon, early this year, finding a dreamy old-world market city through which ran quiet tree-lined canals. I knew of Delft as the home of a kind of pottery, but I didn't know it was the home of Grotius till I saw the bronze statue of him in the market square. Delft in the light of what has happened since I was there has seemed to be the home of right thinking, also.

Einstein Says Cosmic Equation Still Missing

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—Prof. Albert Einstein's 20-year search for an all-embracing cosmic equation to serve as a unifying fundamental upon which to place the structure of modern physics, was today disclosed to be still lacking, as the eminent German mathematician gave a report of progress before the Eighth American Scientific Congress, now in session here.

Modern theories of natural science were disclosed to be like the superstructure of a modern prefabricated house where architects have all the parts essential for a great mansion, except there is no foundation ready upon which to erect the complete structure.

"We are vainly trying to make the chaotic diversity of our sense-experience correspond to a logically uniform system of thought," Dr. Einstein said.

"Some physicists, among them myself, cannot believe that we must abandon forever the idea of direct representation of physical reality in space and time; or that we must accept the view that events in nature are analogous to a game of chance.

Field Theory Fails

"For the time being, we have to admit that we do not possess any general theoretical basis for physics, which can be regarded as its logical foundation. The field theory so far, has failed in the molecular sphere. It is agreed on all hands that the only principle which could serve as a basis of quantum theory would be one that constituted a translation of the field theory into the scheme of quantum statistics. Whether this will actually come about in a satisfactory manner, nobody can venture to say."

The Newtonian system of observing cosmic events, actions of atomic particles and stars, formulated an explicit law only for the "actions-at-a-distance" of gravitation and left a gap for all other actions except to establish in priority the law of equality in action and reaction.

Just as Dr. Einstein's relativity theory embraced time, space, gravitation, matter and energy into what Bertrand Russell has described as the "greatest synthetic achievement of the human intellect up to the present time," so his present striving aims at further unification to include electricity, magnetism and the forces within the atom.

His achievements so far have served to sum up the mathematical and physical results of research during the past 2,000 years. The relativity theory absorbs with necessary modifications the pure geometry from Pythagoras to Riemann, the dynamics of Galileo and Newton, and the electromagnetism of Faraday, Maxwell and Hertz. The task now is to include the further structure built since 1900.

Quantum and Relativity

To be specific, the quantum theory, in which Dr. Einstein helped with the formulation, is able to account satisfactorily for a large number of atomic phenomena and the laws governing the interactions and energy-states of atomic particles, but it tells nothing about the laws governing the universe as a whole. On the other hand, relativity explains the universe as a whole, but tells nothing about the atom and its forces. For physicists this situation constitutes the "Darkest Africa of Matter."

One might think these two theories on the nature of matter to be inconsistent, but Dr. Einstein told the Congress today:

"The development during the present century is characterized by these two theoretical systems essentially independent of each other, the theory of relativity and the quantum theory. The two systems do not directly contradict each other; but they seem little adapted to fusion into one unified theory."

Admitting that there is nothing yet to give him assurance of the attainment of his goal to unify all natural phenomena in a single equation, Dr. Einstein closed his address by pointing out "it is open to every man to choose the direction of his striving; and also every man may draw comfort from Lessing's fine saying, that the search for truth is more precious than its possession."

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UNITED Air Lines
18 Providence St., Boston
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Advertising Paid

VINITA, Okla. (AP)—The Grand River Dam Authority accepted an offer of $250 from A. F. McGehee for some wheat growing on land it had acquired.

The Public Works Administration, in charge of the project, told Authority directors they were "wasting their assets" and should have advertised for bids.

The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table
Chivers Olde English Marmalade
Prepared by a special process retaining the whole fruit preserved in the kettle
Chivers & Sons Ltd Histon

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ALL OVER THE WORLD
The first choice of a discerning and world-wide public; pre-eminent for its delightful touch of tangy bitterness and ever increasing popularity! Over thirty years' supremacy entitles "Old English" Marmalade to the place of honour on YOUR table.

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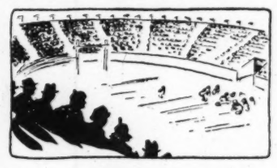
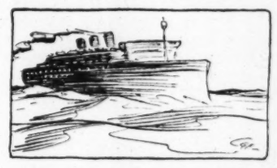
Saving by mail is safe, efficient. Used by thousands of depositors. Here you get insured protection for your money; interest compounded quarterly. Send post card today for FREE Banking by Mail booklet that gives full details.

ADDRESS DEPT. A

CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank
THE LIGHTED TOWER—A BEACON FOR YOUR SAVINGS
100 STATE ST, ALBANY, N.Y.

'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'





The following is the third group of prize-winning letters in the Monitor's recent contest. These letters are being published on 12 consecutive days.

. . . Jingle Bells

It was up in the North Country—and even there, big sleighs with tinkling jingle bells, are rapidly disappearing since snow plows wend their efficient way over the roads.

For a city "gal," it was a most thrilling adventure. Of course, winter sports were the order of the day. But one evening, after the snow had been softly falling all day, it was proposed that a nearby farmer be asked to bring out his big open sleigh, hitch up four horses (jingle bells an essential requirement)—and the party prepared to wear all the clothes they had with them at one time. It is really surprising how many layers one can manage!

On the straw-covered floor, and under buffalo robes, boys and girls (no age limit.) arranged themselves with much banter and occasional quips from the jovial driver. Some had harmonicas, some whistled, others sang or hummed—but each one shared in appropriate musical accompaniment.

The snow had almost stopped coming down, but it crunched excitingly under the hoofs of the horses—it sparkled in occasional street lights—it blew in your face or down your neck—it covered the landscape in a true Currier & Ives spirit—and through scurrying clouds occasional glimmers of bright stars could be seen.

An inviting old homestead, having been warned of our coming, opened its hospitable doors. Upstairs we trooped, and over antique quilts, piled our several layers of clothing. Then, red nosed, apple cheeked, sparkling eyed, the 26 adventurers answered a welcome summons to the dining room. A table set with old dishes, silver, and glassware was heaped with good things. Memory only recalls a few—hot chowder, real Yankee baked beans and brown bread, homemade sausage patties, relishes galore, homemade doughnuts, cider, luscious mince, pumpkin, and apple pies—all spiced with comradie, jokes, anecdotes, and genial ribbing.

After a breathing spell, and the playing of games, full regalia was again donned. From the barns the horses were brought snorting and pawing the snow, ready to be gone. By this time the moon came still and slow, and peeked through woolly clouds to see if all were well below. A decidedly happy scene awaited Mr. Moon. I'm sure he must have agreed with us upon returning to the home base—it was "the end of a perfect day." Never of yore, could our elders have had a more ideal vacation experience, and it will always remain with those who shared it, as "tops."

Margaret A. Heydebruch
128 Virginia Street
Hillside, N. J.

. . . Game of Games

New Orleans on New Year's Eve! New Orleans with the excitement of football in the air! New Orleans! This was the setting for the best vacation I have ever known.

Being ardent Aggie supporters we mentally began packing our bags when news of the Sugar Bowl invitation reached us and the day when we were to leave seemed to creep, and only creep, nearer. However, at long last it came and with much excitement and flurry we were off.

On arriving at this junction of the continent and Old South, any quiet that might have been within us quickly fled before the onrush of a teeming excitement. All around us huge signs shouted the praises of the mighty cadets of Texas and Louisiana's Green Wave" and anyone from Texas was your friend. Churning crowds thronged hotel lobbies and traffic moved at a snail's pace as pedestrians moved up and down the famed Canal Street shouting gleefully, all cares cast aside.

We spent the first two days browsing around the French quarter visiting the antique shops and hunting strange places to eat. The latter will probably be one of my outstanding memories of this vacation in the future for never have I seen quite so much food served at any one meal. Really I do believe that the adage "A way to a man's heart is through his stomach" originated in this historic city.

The morning of January first dawned bright and clear, the atmosphere electric with excitement. Long streams of cars began moving slowly to the stadium early in the day and by game time driving was an impossibility in the near vicinity of the Sugar Bowl. Crowds surged forward up the steep ramps and the light uniforms of the L. S. U. band, the khaki-clad cadets, huge chrysanthemums, and bright pennants all aided in completing the setting for this game of games.

It is needless to say that the game was perfect, except to Louisiana who would have given the Long Bridge, Sugar Bowl, and anything else to have had John Kimbrough on their side.

A perfect time, a perfect memory, a perfect vacation.

Linda Lee Geren
Box 2383, Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas.

. . . Like the Movies

One spring, after a few years of frugal living and careful saving, the worm in me turned and I laid my small hoard of gold on the counter happily and expectantly, in exchange for a passage to England.

I chose England because several years before, during high school days, I had made friends with a girl there through her letter in the "mailbag" of a Canadian newspaper.

A vacation there would bring three-fold results: the thrill of an ocean voyage; personal acquaintance with my penpal; and the privilege of seeing England, if not as, at least with, one of them and not as a rank outsider.

Anticipation through weeks of planning culminated in the thrill of actual embarking. I was walking on air! Everything was new and exciting, and I was too wrapped up in it all even to mind parting from mother, and waved a gay farewell as the ship moved slowly away from the pier.

The passage itself was calm and perhaps even uneventful to the initiated, but to my expectant thought there were new vistas daily; the comradeship of fellow passengers, deck chair lounging, afternoon tea, and the eternal turns about the deck!

My days in England were filled with sight-seeing. My English friend proved to be a most gracious hostess and congenial companion. Our friendship was deepened immeasurably by these days together. We took long trips into the countryside, which we both preferred to city touring.

The quaint little villages were perfect! So picturesque, so utterly untouched by twentieth century that they drew from me the naive comment: "Why! They're just like the little villages of early New England that we see in the movies!"

Vacation days drew to a close. Anticipation was replaced by happy memories. Return trip events were not quite so novel or exciting. The passage was uneventful. As I stood on the deck the morning we docked and watched, in reverse, operations which a few weeks before had seemed so enchanting, my feelings welled up within me and broke forth in an exclamation, "Home—darn it!"

Mrs. Frances Rodebaugh
Leaburg, Oregon

Hint of 'Controlled' Religion Seen in Pending Pension Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Senate bill 3579, designed to extend social security old-age pension coverage to nonprofit groups, including church organizations, was seen by church spokesmen here as opening avenues for governmental interference with religion by infringing on the recognized immunity of churches from taxation and by raising questions of interpretation of church regulations which might be decided by bureaucratic boards sitting in Washington.

This bill, now before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, was introduced in the Senate by Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, and in the House by Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York. Whereas the November election may delay action on the measure this session, informed sources here believe the social security extension measure is sure to be pushed after November.

Clergymen and members of religious orders whose services are performed in the exercise of duties required by such orders are made exempt in the bill, which, however, would blanket into the social security system ordinary employees of church, charitable, and educational institutions, including hospitals.

Taxation of Churches

Opponents of bill 3579 argue, first, that its provision requiring the leveling of social security taxes on nonprofit organizations involves taxation of churches pure and simple. Efforts to circumvent such an interpretation by requiring that the taxes be paid directly into the Federal old-age insurance fund instead of into the Treasury, as are social security taxes levied on business, do not change the picture, churchmen contend.

The legal maxim which declares that "the power to tax is the power to regulate" is cited, and it is further suggested that since the social security levy is regarded as an excise tax, the Government could seize the property of church groups which for any reason failed to pay their tax.

It was held that the controversial question of taxation of churches, if it is to be settled by Congress and the public forum, should be settled in a situation where that issue is plainly revealed, and not where it is an "incidental by-product" of social security extension.

It was not suggested, however, that any present interference with the churches is contemplated or will result, but that any church without tax funds might find itself under prosecution, especially if it were a very small minority organization, even as members of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect ran afoul of the authorities on the issue of saluting the flag.

"Dangerously Indefinite"

Opponents of the Senate bill also argued that the bill is dangerously indefinite in its application. "Duly ordained or duly commissioned or licensed" ministers and "regular members of religious orders" are exempt from coverage. This clause was inserted, it was said, because many religious organizations which maintain pension systems covering clergymen and religious orders have been sharply opposed to extension of social security coverage, and it was felt that this clause would make the extension more palatable.

But exactly who is to determine, church opponents of the measure asked, when a minister is duly commissioned or licensed, or what constitutes a religious order? The definition was declared to be tailor-made to fit ordained ministers and priests and Roman Catholic religious orders. However, it was stressed that, according to the 1936 census, there are more than 300 different religious organizations in the United States. Is a committee of laymen sitting in Washington to determine what persons are to be exempt, for example, in the Jehovah's Witness organizations, in "Father" Divine's church or in the myriad other sects big and little, tightly organized or loosely knit? it was asked.

Attention also was called to the possibility of government "bureaucrats" examining private church records and studying organization lists in tax check-ups. Nor, it was added, would it be easy for nonprofit organizations which depend on public contributions to absorb the added costs of social security, since they have no way of passing the tax on to the public as have business firms

Current Program Jeopardized

Church lay employees are in many instances cared for today by pension plans, such as the Protestant Episcopal Pension Fund, or systems of individual retirement grants, it was recalled, and increasing efforts are being made to extend this coverage. The advent of a government program would mean the abandonment of many church pension programs, it was held.

Nonprofit organizations have generally opposed extension of social security coverage to their groups ever since its inception. However, institutions like the Committee of National Nonprofit Organizations, with headquarters at New York, are seeking to push the Walsh-O'Day bill. Included in the Committee of National Nonprofit Organizations are the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, speaking for itself, however, and not for the whole church; the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, the American Hospital Association, the American Association of Social Workers and the Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

Advocates' View

Advocates of extension of Federal social security coverage, as provided for in Senate bill 3579, argue that general retirement pension coverage must come eventually, and that in such a situation the Federal system offers "more for the money" than any private system could. They declare further that broad social security is impossible under private pension plans because they cannot provide for transfer of coverage if employees change to other institutions or firms, whereas this is possible under an all-embracing Federal program. They would urge immediate legislation because workers' equities are adversely affected by postponement of coverage, and they suggest co-operation by all interested groups in modeling an all-embracing and workable law.

American Rubber Growing Advocated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Americas could supply much of their own rubber, free themselves from dependence upon precarious outside sources, and open a new and rich intra-American trade, rubber experts said at the eighth American Scientific Congress here.

Noting that 97 per cent of the world's production of rubber is now centered in a small area in the Far East, Loren G. Polhamus, of the United States Department of Agriculture pointed out that "from the standpoint of soil and climate, conditions in tropical America are at least equal to those found in the East Indies."

He said that the Hevea rubber tree, considered to be the best of all rubber producers, will "grow wherever there is a warm equable climate with a rainfall of 75 inches or more well distributed throughout the year, with no long dry periods to check growth and yield, and will thrive in a wide range of soils." He added the northernmost plantings of Hevea are near Miami, Florida.

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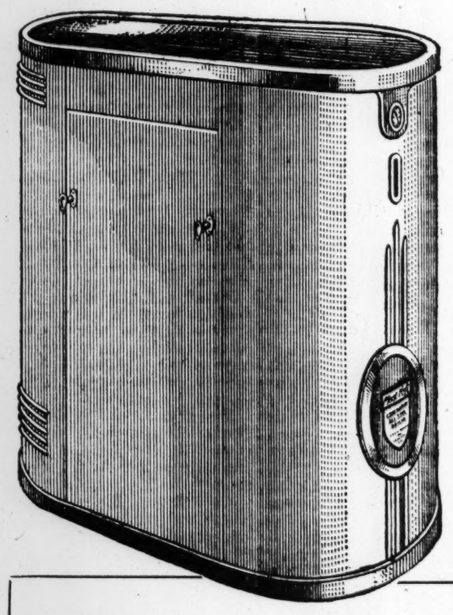

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Rates Within Reach of All At Golden Gate Exposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monito

SAN FRANCISCO—One adult can attend the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island and the five biggest feature shows at any time for a minmum of $2.50. A young person, 13 to 18, inclusive, can do the same for $2.25. These figures include general admission, round trip ferry cost, seats at a symphony concert, the Folies Bergere, Billy Rose's Aquacade, Salici's Puppets, and "America! Cavalcade of a Nation."

Every effort is being made this year to make it possible for people with modest pocketbooks to attend the Exposition and its attractions. Ferry cost has been reduced; so have bridge tolls and the cost of parking a car on the Island.

Special combination souvenir tickets are being offered until midnight, May 24, for $2.50 which include five general admissions to the Island and five shows. Also available is a single souvenir ticket at 50 cents for sale until May 24, which includes general admission, and a choice of one feature show.

Aside from the special souvenir tickets, regular rates for the rest of the Exposition season are 50 cents for adults; 25 cents for those 13 to 18 inclusive; 10 cents for children 6 to 12 inclusive; and children under 6 free. Season tickets for the three classes cost $7.50, $3.75, and $1.

Season tickets for the eight symphony concerts are available at $6. Single tickets cost $1. In addition, each day of the symphony, 2,500 unreserved seats will be for sale at 50 cents.

The symphony series begins Tuesday night, June 4, at 8:30 o'clock with the conductor of the San Francisco Symphony, Pierre Monteux, wielding the baton for the first four concerts. On the opening night Grace Moore will be the guest artist.

On June 18, Jan Peerce and Miriam Solovieff will be guest artists; July 2, Gladys Swarthout; July 16, Alec Templeton. André Kostelanetz will take over the baton on July 30 with Lily Pons as guest artist; Aug. 13, Bruno Walter, guest conductor; Lauritz Melchior, guest tenor; Aug. 27, for an all-American program, Oscar Levant, guest pianist; Meredith Wilson, guest conductor. Mr. Wilson will play some of his own symphonic works.

The final concert in the series, Sept. 10, will have Jeannette MacDonald as guest artist, and Gaetano Merola, director of the San Francisco Opera Company, as conductor.

The Aquacade will cost 40 cents and 75 cents in the afternoon, 40 cents, 75 cents, and 99 cents at night. Shows will be at 3, 5, 7:30, and 9:30 o'clock every day.

Salici's Puppets in the Hall of Western States will give four shows a day at a cost of 25 cents and 40 cents.

Cavalcade, at 40 and 83 cents in the afternoon, and 55 cents, 83 cents, and $1.10 at night, will show at 3, 7:30 and 9 o'clock on week days, and at 2, 4, 7:30 and 9 o'clock on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays

Round trip on the Ferry from San Francisco costs 15 cents (10 cents to the Island, 5 cents return); from Oakland and East Bay areas by bus, round trip, 25 cents. Round trip bridge toll for those who drive their own cars will be 35 cents. Parking on Treasure Island will be 25 cents. There are plans under consideration for a 25-cent round trip bridge toll to the Island.

A "no price-hiking" policy has been adopted for leading San Francisco hotels. Class A hotel rates start at $4, single; $6, double; $7 twin occupancy. Class B hotels charge $2.50, $3.50, and $4. Class C hotels are to cost $2 and $2.50, singles; $3 to $3.50, doubles; $4, twin occupancy.

There are plenty of eating places on Treasure Island, and, although rates are not available, it is expected that menus at popular prices will be plentiful.

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East Texas: Oil, Oil, Oil and Still More Oil

Said to be world's most productive oil area, this section of Lone Star State is growing rapidly

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Texas.

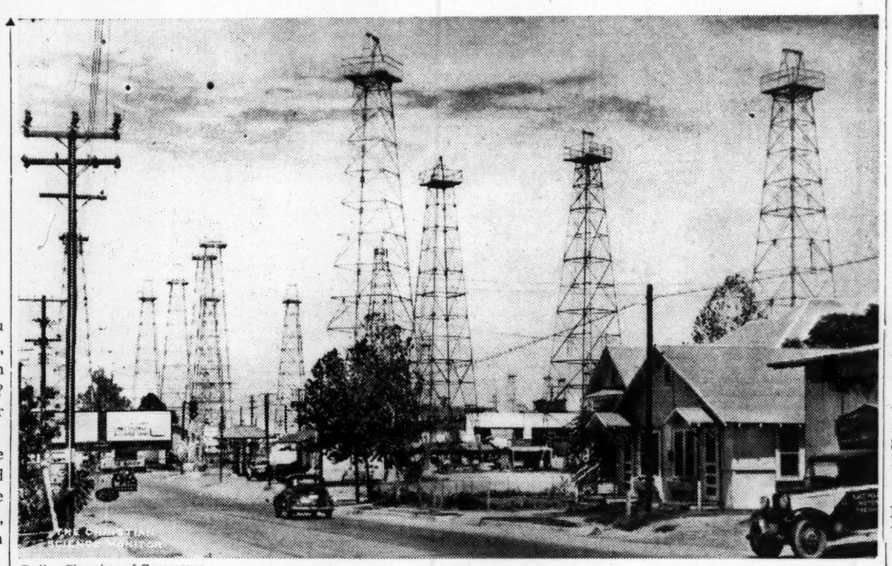
KILGORE, Texas—Could you imagine an oil well, a real oil well, derrick and all, right square in the middle of a bank building? Running down through the floor—and up through the roof?

Sure, you couldn't, and the bankers couldn't, either. Nor could the oil men. So down came the bank, the little bank of Kilgore, and four oil wells were dug in its place.

At that time oil men were pouring into this East Texas field like boys to a baseball game, like thirsty men to an oasis in the desert.

And this was an oasis—an oil oasis, such as ardent prospectors had never discovered before. It was not in a desert, but beneath rolling hills, covered with pleasant woods and meager farms.

Three or four quiet country towns supplied the limited trade needs of the Negroes who with their faithful mules and unsharpened plows managed to draw stinted livings from neglected fields. A fairly large number of almost equally poor white people worked beside the Negroes, and a few others, some 16 per cent in all, lived without ambitions or excitement, in rural little Gladewater, Kilgore, and Longview.



Dallas Chamber of Commerce

A Scene in the East Texas Oil Fields

Only two hours from Dallas, this shows a group of the more than 26,000 producing wells in this area

Not Incorporated

At the time of the last census, the first two settlements weren't even incorporated; the third, a county seat with the necessary intelligentsia, had 5,000 inhabitants. Appreciably more than half of the farmers here were tenants, but the returns from the soil were so scanty that in many cases the renter was allowed to keep all he raised.

In fact, many of the renters, even the Negroes, were considered owners. They had been given the land by oral agreement and ownership had settled gently down upon them without anyone's changing the deeds that had long before turned yellow in the dusty files of old court houses.

It was a modest though agreeable existence in a pleasant part of the world. There was no dust bowl, no floods, and no real famine. Forests were verdant the year through. During most weeks the weather was very pleasant, flowers abounded, birds sang, people cordially greeted one another as they leisurely came and went, all gathered each Sunday for prayers and promises of a better life. Anticipation of it helped make life here on these worn out hills seem far from wretched. Little by little, to be sure, people moved away and those who remained complained of hard times, but the times could have been much harder.

Never Be Better

However, they would never be any better. A general expectation of oil wealth has flitted with soft, alluring wings over all parts of Texas during the last three decades and each of the 6,000,000 people here has heard them many times. These Gregg County folks heard them, too; heard them so plainly that they called prospectors here to listen with them. Experts came from great oil companies, drove sharp instruments deep into the ground, pushed and pulled, squeezed and pressed, looked at dials and meters, squinted and listened and analyzed, then wrote long reports and very positively said, unanimously and with one accord, "No oil, no oil, no oil!"

That was that. "So, git up, Maude, you mule; we'll have to keep on plowin' corn."

Then a "wild catter," old "Dad" Joiner, dug a well. He "po-boyed" (poor boy) it down, rod by rod. Got a little money, dug a little deeper and stopped. Got a little more money, dug a little deeper still and stopped again. Then he stopped altogether. The well was no good. 'Twas a dud.

But "wild catters" never quit. So "Dad" Joiner po-boyed another well and it was no good either.

Then he pulled up his bit from half a mile down in the earth, and scouted around for more money.

With it he dug another well. That time he pushed his bit right down into the oasis. He struck a pool such as even oil men hadn't dreamed of.

Tapped a Lake

He tapped a lake of oil that was rearing to get out. All you had to do was push in a straw and out spouted the oil. You could run a little tube from your well over to a pipe line, then sit back in a rocking chair and let it flow—night and day. Over hill and dale.

Off it goes to New York; away it runs to Kansas City; up it streams to Chicago. You just sit and watch the meter click off the millions. It's not a month of Sundays; it's a year full of nothing but your own birthdays.

Everybody else wanted a birthday, too; so in they swarmed to Gregg County. It was an army of "little fellows," of independents. There was no one above a corporal. The generals missed the bus; the big companies were a day late. One thousand, one hundred independent operators began work. Every farm, garden, backyard, and frontyard was snapped up. There are 3,600 producing leases, though at the time there were only 2,000 homeowners in the whole of Gregg County. All happened, Presto Chango!

Stores Vanished

Stores vanished from their sites at dawn, restaurants disappeared over night, homes were carried away, as by a wind, that wells might go down and oil gush up. The whole countryside echoed with the clanging engines; the town throbbed as though Vulcan were pounding in every yard; silver-glinted derricks rose over the forests. Oil well stands thick by oil well, as soldiers on parade. Groups of them assemble together as clusters of high stalks in a cane field. There are five producing wells in the little yard of the Presbyterian church. They line the alleys as prodigious hedges.

Within nine years, 26,842 wells have been drilled. And only 25 were dry. Normally, every third one is dry. Striking oil in this area of 132,000 acres is just as sure as striking coca cola when you put your straw into a fresh bottle. And you don't even have to suck it up. Eighteen thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven of these wells are still flowing—after nine years. If every other oil field in America was closed and this little area permitted to yield without restraint, it would completely supply our whole country's daily need of oil. From these holes, without a single oil pump chugging, enough oil would flow out, to set all our 30,000,000 automobiles running and keep them running. Here at these wells you can actually turn on and off an oil Nile. So far, barely 2 per cent of the producing wells have run dry.

Wells Shallow

And the wells are comparatively shallow. They average only 3,625 feet in depth as compared with 10,000, 12,000, and 14,000 feet in some other places. Consequently, digging them is cheap. Think of that combination! The location of the oil is certain, getting to it is cheap, it comes flowing up by itself, the supply is enormous!

You may well guess that the meters on these magic wells aren't clicking off the millions for the humble local farmers. Not only were many of their titles not clear, but in this wild oil rush, they were as babes in their woods. Their leases soon expired and most of their royalty agreements passed into other hands. However, those owners who held out are reaping enormous profits.

The fury of the oil rush is over. The torrent has reached its peak, and now flows steadily, though in prodigious volume. Not many new wells are being bored. Clean derricks glisten through the forests, a few giant jets of burning waste glow as distant sheet-lightning, and traffic goes its normal way without friction or strain. Negroes guide old plows, pulled by old mules, through old fields, and return at eventide to rest in old, old homes. But as I look out on the quiet scene, I feel a score of thousand fivers of oil flowing noiselessly and unseen, without beat or throb or waste, to all the ends of our continent.

Simpson Likes Willkie Stand On Isolation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Kenneth F. Simpson, Republican National Committeeman from New York, sees the remark of Wendell L. Willkie at the Republican State Committee dinner in St. Paul, Minn., last Saturday night, when he declared that an isolationist keynote speech at the national convention in Philadelphia would do the party a disservice, as "the soundest advice" the Republicans had received in a long time.

The Republican candidate for the presidency must be consistent in his stand on foreign policy, Mr. Simpson told the Women's National Republican Club here yesterday. He must not advocate one thing in Wisconsin and another thing in New York, he declared, adding that the party must not take an isolationist stand and advise the American people to stick their heads in the sand, like the proverbial ostrich, and deny the existence of Europe.

Mr. Simpson's remarks were interpreted as a criticism of Thomas E. Dewey, leading bidder for the Republican presidential nomination, with whom he has split, and as confirming reports that he was for Mr. Willkie, "dark horse" who is looming increasingly big in discussions of potential candidates.

After his address, Mr. Simpson was asked if he was for Mr. Willkie.

"I am not for or against any candidate," he replied. He saw Mr. Willkie, however, as "definitely a possibility," for the nomination.

Mr. Simpson, in his address, declared that the national convention must choose the best candidate available and that it should not "build a stone wall around the nomination" through the action of the delegates in "closing their minds in advance and admitting the purging of anyone who refuses to admit there might be more than one candidate in the field."

Referring to his efforts to retain his seat on the National Committee, Mr. Simpson declared he stood on a three-point platform and upon it would risk his National Committee membership. This platform, he said, was: 1 that the Republican Party must not go into the campaign pledged to "abuse and repeal" the objectives of the New Deal, but must accept the social objectives of the New Deal; 2 must not stand for isolation, and 3 must pick the best candidate.

Conspiracy Case Defendant Upheld

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP) —Two non-defendant officers of a National Guard regiment today took the stand to corroborate the story told by Capt. John T. Prout, Jr., one of 14 defendants on trial for conspiracy to overthrow the Government and stealing government property.

Lieut. William J. Maloney testified that, like Captain Prout, he had given ammunition to William Gerald Bishop, defendant and leader of the allegedly seditious "action committee." Lieutenant Maloney said he gave Bishop "about 20 rounds" which had been government property but which became his by virtue of his participation in rifle team activities.

The other witness, Lieut. Joseph Strong, said that he had received orders to expend all ammunition at Fort Dix, N. J., target practice last year and that about 2,000 rounds were left over.

Captain Prout contended that, rather than undergo the embarrassment of returning ammunition he had been ordered to expend, he ordered it given to Bishop's rifle team, which he said he understood was chartered under the government-sponsored National Rifle Association.

Two Billion Seedlings Planted by CCC Youths

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps will have planted more than two billion seedlings for reforestation purposes by the end of 1940, it was announced today.

Best Movies to Be Summer Lure This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—In an effort to compensate for the loss of its valuable foreign market, Hollywood has decided to forgo its usual easing up that goes under the name of "summer slump."

Instead, a drive is to be made to bring the public into the motion picture theaters in a bigger way during the summer, wooing it from its own usual summer diversions with the release of pictures that are ordinarily held until autumn.

The custom has been to let the public wander to its playgrounds, releasing a brand of picture that wasn't much above "Z" and from which only a nominal return was expected.

Greatly Reduced Outlets

The English market is not lost, but it is no longer a source of revenue. Even the Australian Government has recently announced some intention of impounding 50 per cent of all motion picture revenue. This, with the loss of the Scandinavian and Netherlands markets and possible loss of the Belgian market—the Italian and German, of course, having been sacrificed some time ago—leaves Hollywood with nothing but the domestic and South American markets from which to derive enough revenue to continue making pictures.

There is to be nothing timid or vacillating in Hollywood's answer to these problems. It has decided that good pictures, and good pictures alone, will bring enough people into the domestic theater to assure any sort of continued prosperity.

Coming Fine Productions

The average independent producer, such as Sam Goldwyn, Walter Wanger, Edward Small, David Selznick and others, has by and large gone in for the making of the big and costly, as opposed to the smaller studio-made product. Thus we see Selznick with his two big pictures, Wanger with his "Foreign Correspondent," Small with "My Son, My Son," and Goldwyn with his numerous productions raising private capital for and producing pictures of a size which the eight major companies rarely attempt, or at least attempt only intermittently.

To these producers have now been added Frank Lloyd, currently producing "The Howards of Virginia" on a lavish scale; Sol Lesser, about to release Thornton Wilder's "Our Town"; Howard Hughes announcing a forthcoming picture, his first since "Hell's Angels," Ernst Lubitsch joining Lesser for several productions; Capra branching out into independent production for his "Life of John Doe"; Small and Wanger and Hal Roach all at work on some big pictures.

These are being aimed at bigger box office prices and longer runs, as announced by Mr. Zanuck; and they will be supplemented, no doubt, by a low-quality studio product as second run where necessary, and perhaps some effort on the part of the major studios to increase the number of their own big pictures.

Columbia's "Arizona" is a picture on the scale of some of the biggest oldtime productions, such as, for example, "The Covered Wagon" and "Cimarron."

N. Y. Milk Pool Return Shows Drop of 11 Cents

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The Federal-State Milk Administration announced today that the milk pool return to farmers for April will be $1.81 a hundredweight for 3.5 per cent butterfat milk, a drop of 11 cents under March, due to increased production and decreased by-product manufacturing.

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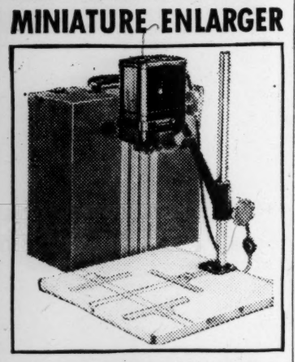

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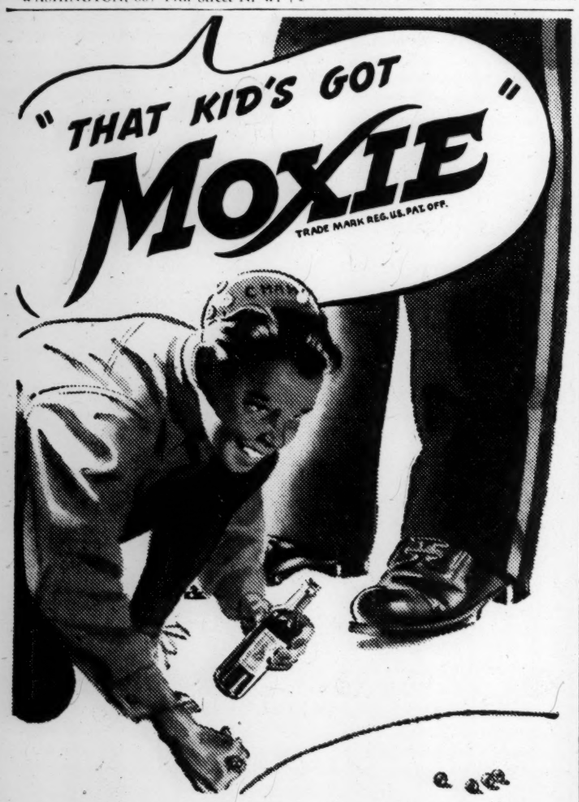

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SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

Berlin Press Curbs Nazi Jubilation

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 15—While headlines in the German press this morning blaze the news of the capitulation of the Netherlands, the editorial columns are inconspicuously curbing what otherwise might become a premature enthusiasm with reminders that the major struggle is only now beginning. They insist that the present campaign cannot be compared with the campaigns in Poland and Norway.

The fact is also appreciated in military quarters that, despite the enormous strategic advantage of the conquest of the Netherlands in five days, it is only now that the area of real resistance has been reached.

Victims Linked to Germany

It is noteworthy that the countries that have been eliminated by the German armed forces from effective participation in the struggle since April 9 of this year all have historically strong links with Germany and none of them have felt that resistance is more important than the survival of their proud cities.

Their languages are basically Germanic and their sympathies are divided.

Norway and the Netherlands put up sufficient resistance to guarantee an honored status at the peace table should the Allies eventually win, but they have scarcely gone beyond such a token of resistance.

Those that remain are entirely different. The German radio has been repeatedly summoning the Belgians to abandon the allegedly hopeless resistance and to save their cities, lives, and civilization.

But it is scarcely expected here that this appeal will carry the same weight as it did elsewhere. Not only have the Belgians a greater will to resist, but also they have better defensive positions and, more important still, Anglo-French troops in large numbers make Belgian unilateral capitulation impossible.

"Battle Just Beginning"

This fact is recognized tacitly in the press as it cautions the German people that the great battle is just beginning.

The announcement of the official High Command yesterday conveyed significantly the steps leading up to the capitulation of the Netherlands.

The first announcement disclosing the abandonment of Rotterdam read: "Under the powerful effect of attacks by German "Stukas"—sturtzkampt, or dive bombers—and the impending attack of armored cars on the City, Rotterdam capitulated and thus preserved itself from destruction." A subsequent announcement of the High Command reported that the general capitulation was due to the loss of Rotterdam and "the impending threat to the Netherlands capital."

Bombing Secret Betrayed

These words conveyed the first intimation to the German people that their Air Force ever intended to use bombs against such cities as Amsterdam and Rotterdam as a means of forcing their capitulation.

In fact it was authoritatively denied that any bombs had been dropped on these cities, except a single bomb which is reported to have hit a Netherlands cruiser in the Port of Rotterdam.

The only bombing of civilians during the western operations thus far reported here is the alleged Allied bombing of Freiburg, which was featured in the current weekly news reel as evidence of Allied ruthlessness.

Meanwhile Dr. Robert Ley, Labor Front leader, develops a further ideological rationalization of the western offensive, characterizing it as part of a holy mission on the part of Herr Hitler to build up a new Europe on the expected victory which will end the "liberalistic Jewish world of London and Paris" and will cause Europe to emerge with a new face.

Americans Interested

In the American community here there is intense interest in the implications of the latest Roosevelt-Hull speeches which have caused some speculation as to whether severance of diplomatic relations with America and Germany is impending.

The assumption is that such a step can be contemplated in Washington solely as a gesture of protest.

From the viewpoint of diplomatic strategy the most suitable form for such action has been missed. It should have been, it is thought, a general warning after the Scandinavian development that relations would be severed with any country next invading a neutral.

But the absence of such an advance notice, it is said, makes such a step now more serious than it otherwise would have been.

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Netherlands Officials in London

Wide World Cablephoto

Cabinet Members Who Fled From Assault by the Germans

Netherlands Ministers are pictured after meeting in a special session in the English capital following their flight from their homeland. Left to right: Dr. J. van den Tempel, Social Minister; Dirk Jan de Geer, Premier; Dr. Michaels van Verduynen, Minister to London; and Charles J. I. M. Welter, Colonial Minister. This photograph was passed by the British censor and flashed from London to New York.

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The Netherlands Cabinet called on Queen Wilhelmina this morning. The Queen and members of her Cabinet are now in London, from where they now direct the affairs of the Netherlands Empire—an empire which includes about 790,000 square miles of territory in the East and West Indies, with a population of more than 70,000,000 people.

Deportation Bill Aimed at Bridges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Committee on Immigration has given approval to a bill introduced with the single purpose of deporting Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader.

The bill was introduced only yesterday by Representative A. Leonard Allen (D) of Louisiana, who said it was the only bill of its kind ever offered.

Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, acting as a special investigator for the Labor Department, recently held Mr. Bridges was not deportable.

"If alien radical agitators escape deportation through some technicality, then Congress ought to step in and see that they are deported by Congressional mandate," Mr. Allen said.

Mr. Bridges, who is a native Australian now undergoing the naturalization process, has denied that he was a Communist or advocated violent overthrow of the Government.

Measures Against Espionage Increased in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand, which entered her war against Hitler's Reich with plans to inflict no hardships on German refugees who have arrived here in recent years, is gradually intensifying her spy hunt.

As this tightening-up of control of aliens proceeds, more and more Germans go to the concentration camp on an island in Wellington harbor which was established soon after war began.

First occupants of this camp were chiefly Germans from the mandated territory of Western Samoa, New Zealand's share of the colonies of the old Reich. Since they arrived, bringing with them the Secretary and President of the banned Nazi Party in Samoa, however, other sudden arrests by police have swelled the total.

Nazi intelligence apparently has included New Zealand in its world-wide net.

Information has seeped through to Germany about matters which were supposed to be secret. The date of departure of the first echelon of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force was heard one night on the German radio and one of the listeners was an officer of Army headquarters, who hurried to the then Prime Minister Savage with the disturbing news.

This fact was not given wide currency at the time, but alarming rumors of what Berlin had said ran all over the country. Final versions of the affair included a statement of the names of ships to be used as transports, and even the names of escorting warships.

This incident caused renewed activity in the effort to discover channels of information and to stop them. Police made swift raids in a number of directions and swelled the numbers of aliens in the concentration camp.

It was not for several weeks, however, that they managed to find and plug one of the suspected main leaks. This was when the police arrested two Germans who were stated to have been gathering information and sending it out of the country by using members of crews of neutral ships. Once out of radio range of New Zealand's watching coastal stations, they would transmit messages, apparently to South America from whence they would be relayed to Germany.

Development of radio is what provides the spy hunters with their main troubles. After the war was three months old, Gunther R. Maier, said to be a former radio operator for Count Felix von Luckner, captain of the raider Seeadler in the World War, and to have come to this country in the yacht Seeteufel, was arrested and sent to the island camp. Police blamed him for the sinking of the freighters Tairoa and Doric Star by the Admiral Graf Spee and said he had been radioing departures of merchant ships to help German surface craft. They even claimed Count Luckner's "good will" cruise here in 1938 was a blind for the creation of a series of radio stations meant to observe and report shipping movements.

How the Germans systematically used trade organizations to help their espionage system was uncovered when police raided the office of the agent for the Leipzig Trade Fair. The outbreak of the war was followed by rapid destruction of many of the records of this office, the principal of which then disappeared and was missing for a month before being tracked by detectives.

Later it was found there had been organized work in obtaining valuable information for Nazi secret service files conducted from the office.

New Zealand has had no such incidents as the explosion at Broken Hill Airdrome, Australia, just after war began, with destruction of four airplanes. Chances of sabotage here have been cut by posting guards at important points such as radio stations, oil tanks, and docks. Chief concern is about the possible leakage of shipping news, for this country, no less than Great Britain, lives by its sea trade.

In part, this chance is narrowed by exclusion of all aliens from the waterfront where foreign-bound ships are docked. But a close check is kept on possible agents. Their mail, even when sent to an address inside the country, is examined. They must report their movements to police or be subject to arrest. Anyone with a foreign-sounding name is liable to find all his overseas mail censored.

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Netherlanders Carry Diamond Riches to London

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Fabulous fortunes in diamonds flooded into London last night by the suitcase-full from the great cutting-centers of Amsterdam and Antwerp.

The German invasion of the low countries thus makes London the center of every branch of the world diamond trade.

Heretofore London has been the main sales place for rough diamonds, but now the finished stones and even the skilled lapidaries are being concentrated here.

A member of a leading diamond firm said removal of the stones and the expert workers was carried out successfully under a prearranged program so complete that it throttled even the source of industrial diamonds for Germany.

'Chute-Air Officers Get Knights Cross

BERLIN, May 15 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today bestowed the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross, highest military honor of the Third Reich, on Lieutenant-General Student and Lieutenant-General Count Sponek.

The officers commanded, respectively, the parachute-troop and air infantry divisions whose operations were so effective in the Netherlands.

Paris Calm and Grim With Crucial Fight On

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 15—With the fate of France hanging on the issue of the tremendous campaign which began with the German invasion of the Low Countries, Paris today is not the carefree city which so many foreign visitors have known in the past.

The mere fact that, as a result of the French system of universal conscription, almost every family has at least one son, husband, father, or brother at the front imposes an atmosphere of restraint and sobriety.

Cafes are crowded but a loud laugh attracts looks of shocked surprise. Marriages are almost always celebrated privately and with a minimum of ceremony. Dancing has diminished very much and the atmosphere of Paris in the evening is very much subdued. This is partly because of the 11 o'clock closing hour and partly because of the blackout although this, even during the last nights when there have been several air alarms, is less severe and complete than is the case in London and Berlin.

If one goes into the "abris" or shelters, mostly cellars, where people are supposed to take refuge during alarms one finds an atmosphere of grim stoicism. People discuss the latest news contained in the communiqués or given over the radio and recall their experiences during the last war. Both in these shelters and in other public places, as in private conversation, there is naturally an atmosphere of tension of expectant waiting that is hard to bear when French soldiers are meeting the first formidable shock of the highly mechanized German war machine.

Remarkable Calm

Yet for a people who, whether justly or not, possess the reputation of being excitable and volatile the citizens of Paris are facing the greatest crisis of the war with a remarkable degree of calm.

If one suddenly could be transported from Paris to New York or some other large American city it is quite probable that America would show more outward signs of excitement as the news of the battle from the Zuider Zee to the Rhine rolls in than one would find in France. From the very beginning of the war I have been strongly impressed by two aspects of French thought. The first was a complete absence of the efferverscent enthusiasm which one could see in 1914. There is no flag waving, no singing of the "Marseillaise" in the streets, no throwing of flowers to departing soldiers.

The second was a very general sense of the deep-rooted problem of dealing with Naziism and a determination to see it through to the best of the country's ability.

If these were the two chief aspects of French life when war was declared last September they are just as definitely characteristic of France now that the war, in its fantastic modern form of legions of charging tanks and fleets of bombing airplanes, has become an actuality. In fact, so far as my personal observation extends, there is less excitement and less hasty movement now than was the case in September. At that time our maid simply fled to her home in the country within two hours after news of the German attack on Poland. This time our maid, who is again a country girl, has remained in Paris.

Little Impulse to Flee

She goes into the abris when there is an air alarm, she listens intently to the news as it comes over the radio. But she has no overmastering impulse to flee somewhere such as many people, both French and foreigners, felt last September. One reason for this changed attitude is doubtless the news of civilian casualties in many French towns. This indicates that there is no safe hideout against air warfare. Moreover, those parts of the country in the West and South which are geographically safest are already fairly crowded with refugees.

The harassed sad appearance of the refugees who are now pouring into Paris from Belgium, and to a lesser extent from Luxemburg and Northeastern France, also probably does not inspire in Parisians a desire to leave their own homes. Moreover, the Government, contrary to its policy in September when it issued repeated appeals to Parisians to leave the City, has taken no measures to promote evacuation apart from a suggestion of the Ministry of Education that students who had gone into the country for their holidays should not return now.

Few Gas Masks

School children are obliged to carry them and a few adults have taken out their masks, but the gas mask is still definitely the exception rather than the rule on Paris streets.

While boisterous gayety is unthinkable under present conditions, sidewalk cafes are crowded in the beautiful spring weather which seems to mock the forces of destruction which have been let loose. The Bois de Boulogne is still full of strollers on holidays and Paris generally looks less bleak and deserted than it did during the first weeks of the war.

Burning of Arsenal Starts Investigation

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 15 (AP)—An investigation of the mysterious burning of Alabama's National Guard arsenal—including a possibility of sabotage was ordered today by Adjutant General Ben M. Smith.

The fire destroyed an estimated $1,500,000 in military equipment and the $42,500 Arsenal building last night.

New equipment, with many of the latest devices of warfare, was stored in the building for summer maneuvers.

One of the first to arrive at the scene, General Smith told reporters later he saw flames in the front and near the rear of the building, and the two outbreaks appeared to be unconnected.

General Smith said an examination would be made to determine if the fire "was due to sabotage," although he added there was no definite information "to establish such now."

The arsenal was located only a few feet from the high walls of Kilby Prison, which houses 1,700 convicts, and a wind blew the heavy smoke into the prison building. The convicts, however, remained calm.

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New Hebrides Are Model for World Union

Primitive volcanic islands in Pacific far from war zones but hold important place now.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A group of scattered Pacific islands, primitive, volcanic, out-of-the-way, has suddenly assumed particular significance for citizens of Britain and France to whom it was only recently but a name in the back pages of an atlas.

The name is "New Hebrides." Here in an irregular 440 mile long chain of islands in the Southwest Pacific fewer than 1,000 Europeans and around 40,000 natives and Asiatics, find their livelihood, mainly on coconut, cocoa, and coffee plantations. And here, to use the words of Sir Harry Luke, British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, is "a microcosm of the Entente."

The New Hebrides have come into the news because while statesmen and civil servants in London and Paris are hard at work completing a far-reaching scheme for co-operation and coordination in Allied colonial possessions, citizens of the two "Mother countries" are reminded that these far away and half-forgotten islands form a picture of Allied colonial co-operation taken to the ultimate extreme. They are administered jointly, and successfully, as a condominium by Britain and France and have been so administered for 34 years. They have been a joint sphere of action for more than 50 years and a joint sphere of exploration for 150 years.

Dual System Used

Although there is no suggestion of extending the condominium system to any other part of the Allied colonial possessions—not yet at any rate—the islands of the New Hebrides form what is looked upon now as a kind of model Entente community. The language difficulty is solved by there being two official languages, British and French. Legal difficulties are solved by their being two legal codes, British and French, as well as a common one. Currency difficulties are solved by there being two legal tender currencies, British and French. Personal postal predilictions are indulged by two sets of official stamps, British and French. The Entente is furthered in such minor details as the provision in the capital's main club of two types of billiard tables, British and French.

The particular significance of this considerate condominium at this particular moment in history is not so much the fact of its existence as the genuine appreciation which it is now being accorded in official and unofficial discussions.

For some years, until quite recently, the system of dual control in the New Hebrides has been most frequently described as unsatisfactory. There have been many difficulties to overcome and some misunderstandings. And very strong movements—particularly in Australia and New Zealand—to end the condominium and give sole control to Britain. But now friction would seem to have been overcome and it is a sign of the times that the dual control system is the subject of many friendly congratulations, its success praised, its problems minimized.

Attitude Changes

"British and French officials jointly conduct the administration of the condominium in close harmony and co-operation," Sir Henry Luke declared in a recent letter to The Times of London. And those are among the few words the public has heard about the situation from official sources for a number of years. They contrast sharply with the statement of William F. Massey, New Zealand Premier, in 1924, that "the only way out (of the present state of utter failure) is a partition of the territory."

The New Hebrides have been an Anglo-French concern since the 18th century, during which they were twice "discovered," first by the French nevigator Capt. James Cook in 1774. Two other French explorers also visited the islands in that century, and—rounding off the Entente in regard to pioneering—Capt. William Bligh came across them during his famous voyage in one of the Bounty's boats after the mutiny. First discoverer of the islands was really the Spanish explorer, Le Quiros, who came there in 1606. Under the impression they were the long-sought Southern Continent, he called them Australia, so he can perhaps be considered as having made a false start.

Established in 1906

British and French interest in the islands continued in the 19th century, and in 1887 a Joint Naval Commission was appointed to keep an eye on them. By 1895 a number of British and French colonists had settled in the group and an Arbitration Court was set up by the colonists themselves, but was vetoed by the Naval Commission. This stressed the need for some regulation of the joint interests and in 1906 a condominium Government was established. British and French Resident Commissioners act in concert, each assisted by a staff of officers.

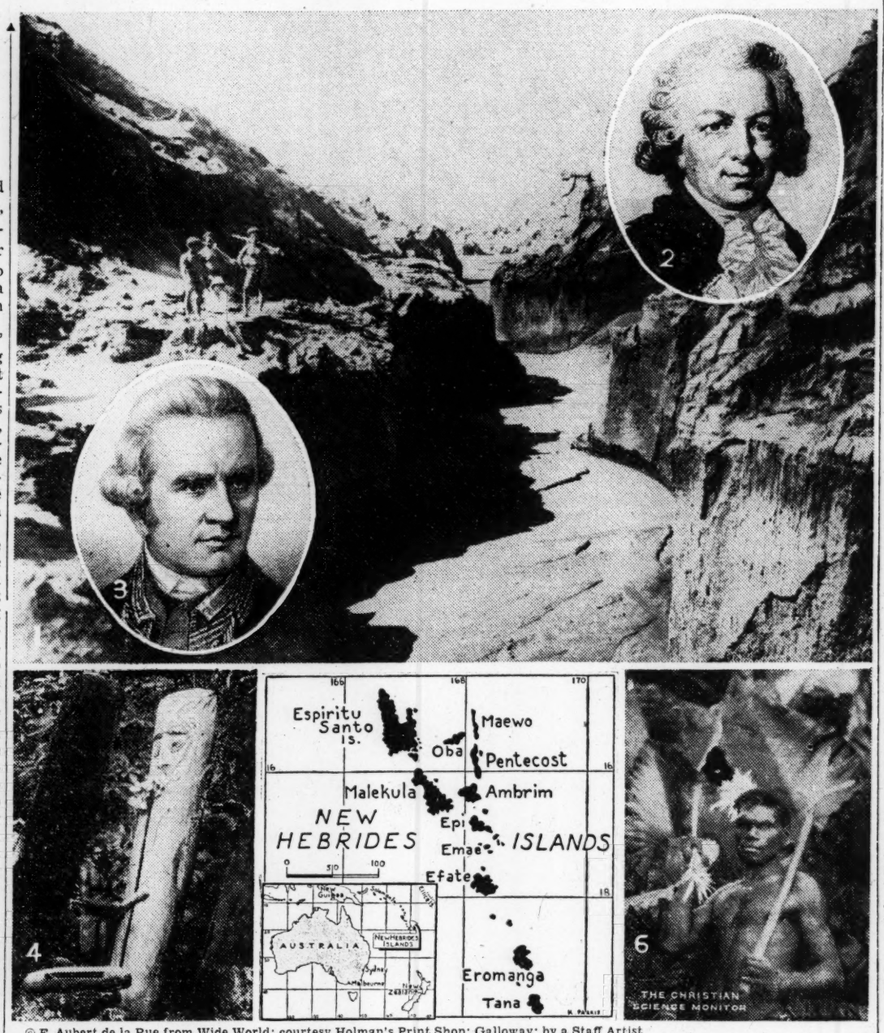
The main judicial body is a joint court composed of a British judge, a French judge and a neutral President. There are also British and French courts with jurisdiction over all civil cases, other than certain classes reserved for the joint court, and over criminal cases in which a non-native is defendant. New residents of British and French nationality choose which legal system they prefer within a month of arrival. Finance, posts, customs, public health, land registry, and public works are administered jointly.

Administration of this area is particularly difficult owing to the complicated native social organization and primitive mode of living. On Gaua Island, only 12 miles broad, there are two native languages. In some of the remotest villages, which are rarely visited by white men, the tops of the houses only reach shoulder high.

Co-operation Intensified

The 600 or so French citizens and 200 British work plantations, the chief export being copra. For them the condominium has at length become a perfectly natural mode of government, although each group likes to maintain its national identity and interests. For them the recent moves towards making the Entente even more cordial come as a signal to intensify their own co-operation for they know that the eyes of the "folk back home" are on them. And they seem to be succeeding.

To an outsider, one small sign, suggestive of the naturalness of present New Hebridian co-operation, is seen in a two line "acknowledgment" printed on the unpretentious map which is included in the 1940 British Colonial Office report of the islands. It says, "Compiled From British and French Admiralty Charts."



© E. Aubert de la Rue from Wide World: courtesy Holman's Print Shop; Galloway: by a Staff Artist

Island Entente Proves Governmental Interests Can Harmonize

(1) Mme. E. Aubert de la Rue, who accompanied her husband, Dr. Edgar de la Rue, a French geologist, on a tour of the New Hebrides, shown with three native guides beside a ravine cut by tropical rains on the slopes of Mt. Benbow. (2) Louis Antoine Bougainville. (3) Capt. James Cook. (4) Hollow log 'om-toms on Atchin Island. (5) Map. (6) Native of the New Hebrides.

Nations Turn Berlin Affairs Over to U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The United States has agreed to represent the interests of Belgium and Luxemburg in Germany.

The State Department reported this in issuing a list of the countries whose foreign interests are represented by American diplomats in Europe's war capitals.

The list indicated that the American Embassy would remain in Brussels and, in event the City fell to the Germans, would represent the Allies there. The same was true of the American Legation at the Hague.

Representation of the foreign interests of a belligerent includes custody over the belligerent's embassy, legation or consulate properties, protection of the business interests of citizens of the warring country, and supervision of treatment of prisoners of war.

Belgians Remain

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—A Belgian radio announcement heard in London today said the Belgian Government was staying in Brussels and that Allied embassies also were remaining.

This proclamation was radiocast in connection with the Netherlands' capitulation:

"The defeat of our northern neighbors will not discourage us.

"Our Army, supported by French and British Allies, stubbornly is resisting the attacks of the enemy. "Belgium cannot be defeated. Justice, our cause, is bound to triumph after the dire test through which we are passing."

Newark Airport Tower Ends Operations June 1

NEWARK, N. J., May 15 (AP)—Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein said yesterday that the control tower at Newark Airport would suspend operations June 1 because of the failure of four major airlines to accept his proposals for operation of the field.

Closing of the tower is tantamount to closing the field since operators there direct movements of incoming and outgoing planes.

Japan Protests Demonstrations in Peru

TOKYO, May 15 (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita lodged a "strong" protest with the Peruvian Chargé d'Affiaires today against what he described as an "extremely regettable" anti-Japanese demonstration in Lima, Peru.

A Foreign Office announcement said the Japanese protest had been accompanied by a demand that the Lima Government assure protection of Japanese lives and property in Peru.

The Netherlands Minister, J. C. Pabst, notified the Japanese Foreign Office that "in cases of extreme urgency" the Governor-General of the East Indies had been empowered to act on his own responsibility and to issue instructions to Netherlands diplomatic representatives throughout the world.

Mr. Pabst assured the Foreign Office in a letter that the status of the East Indies Governor-General was otherwise unchanged, but that further extraordinary powers might be given him should communication between the islands and the home Government, now in London, be severed.

Tokyo Assured

TOKYO, May 15 (AP)—The Netherlands Government has assured Japan that reported anti-Japanese demonstrations in the Netherlands East Indies would be controlled.

The Foreign Office announced it had received assurances both from the Netherlands and from Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, that appropriate measures would be taken to prevent outbreaks.

East Indies Loyal

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, May 15 (AP)—Military authorities prepared today "to meet all eventualities" as Governor General Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer radiocast a proclamation announcing the laying down of arms in the Netherlands.

The Governor urged Batavians not to despair.

His radiocast was received with deep emotion. One of the first reactions was the decision of many Netherlands citizens to apply for service with the Allied armies.

All native rulers and the representatives of other nations in the East Indies, including the Chinese and Arabs, declared their loyalty to Queen Wilhelmina, who will continue to rule her overseas possessions from Great Britain.

Head offices of many Netherlands firms will be transferred from the Netherlands to the Indies. Shipping for Europe is at a standstill, but traffic to the United States is being carried on.

The K. L. M. (Royal Dutch) Airlines henceforth will operate their European service in conjunction with British Imperial Airways. Planes will fly from Batavia to Alexandria, Egypt, and there passengers and cargoes will be transferred to British planes.

Red Cross Agent Sent To Map Belgian Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Red Cross has ordered Wayne Chatfield Taylor, head of its European mission, to proceed to Brussels immediately from Geneva to map out a relief program for Belgium.

The Cry of A Child

The Foster Parent's Plan for War Children maintains 10 Children's Colonies in and around Biarritz, France. Here children of all nationalities live together and learn to love each other.

The following is a cable received from Eric G. Muggeridge, our representative in France:

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All funds are cabled direct to our colony headquarters in Biarritz, through the Chase National Bank, and pass through no other hands. Safe delivery is guaranteed. If you cannot afford to "adopt" a child, we would be grateful to receive your contribution. No amount is too small.

EDNA BLUE—Executive Chairman

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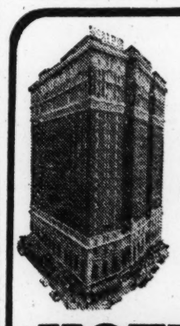

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But all that's true. You can prove it any day by asking for a demonstration that costs nothing, and involves no obligation.

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†*Prices subject to change without notice.*

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War's Crisis Shifts to South Belgium

Continued from Page 1

mander-in-Chief, the Netherlands laid down their arms everywhere but in Zeeland, low-lying island province in the Southwest which has, in the port of Vlissingen (Flushing), one of the main points of sea traffic with England. A state of war, therefore still continues between the Netherlands and Germany.

The surrender was ordered by the Commander, the highest Government representative since the flight of the Queen and the Government to England.

The Netherlands Army was unequal to the task of fighting off Germany's war machine. Its air force was not strong enough to give the troops effective aid. Its defenses had been pierced and outflanked by the German columns. Rotterdam and Utrecht, two of her four largest cities, were in imminent danger of complete destruction.

In view of those circumstances and in the hope of saving "at least a small part of our beautiful country" and preventing further bloodshed, General Winkelman ordered his forces to cease firing, and commanded the troops and the people to co-operate in the preservation of order "until the arrival of the German regular troops."

The Netherlands radio announcer, heard in London, said German motorized troops were pouring into The Hague, but that otherwise the City was rapidly resuming its normal appearance.

The announcer said the City, seat of the Netherlands Government until Queen Wilhelmina and the Cabinet fled to England, was going quietly about the task of cleaning up and restoring public works and services.

Telephone communication still was disrupted, he said, but bus service to Amsterdam will be resumed soon.

Reuters, British news agency, early today intercepted a radio message in which it said the German Consul General in Amsterdam informed the Berlin Foreign Office that German troops would encounter no difficulties in occupying Amsterdam.

Use Netherlands Station

The message was sent on the wavelength of the Hilversum, the Netherlands, station.

The message follows, as translated from the German:

"The commander of the garrison of Amsterdam and the Lord Mayor of Amsterdam informed me last night that German troops will not encounter any difficulty when entering Amsterdam.

"Everything has been prepared so that entry of German troops can proceed without a hitch and the population will remain calm.

"As soon as information is received here that German troops are about to enter the City a representative of the commander of the Amsterdam garrison and a representative of the Lord Mayor of Amsterdam as well as the German Consul General or a representative of him will meet the German forces on the outskirts of the City.

"They will wait for them in a motorcar, hoisting a white flag and the service flag of the German Reich."

The German High Command announced that Rotterdam had already capitulated.

Reach Historic Spot

The bulk of the Netherlands Navy was stated to have left port and sailed out into the North Sea.

"In North Belgium," the German Command announced, "armored units have reached Ligny, historic battle ground of 1815, in pursuit of the retreating enemy."

Both Sedan, which the Germans apparently captured, and Ligny, are rich in memory for Germans. It was at Sedan in September, 1870, that Germany beat the French armies of Napoleon III. At Ligny, on June 16, 1815, Napoleon Bonaparte beat the Germans under Blücher, but failed to follow up his advantage and Waterloo resulted.

Ligny is eight miles north of Charleroi, famous World War battlefield where the Allies fought in retreat to the Marne, and the scene of Napoleon's defeat of Blücher's Prussians in 1815, two days before Waterloo.

The town is about 15 miles west of Namur, on the Meuse.

Northeast of Namur, the Germans reported earlier, for the first time in this war, a tank battle in which German battle planes attacked the French tanks.

The Germans said the French tank companies were driven back to positions along the Dyle River, west of the Meuse.

The Meuse, from Givet, on the French border, to Namur, is regarded by the Germans as a natural continuation of the French Maginot Line, and north of Namur, the Dyle River fortifications running to Louvain are regarded as a further continuation.

In five days of battle, the Germans claimed a toll of about 1,200 Allied planes, at a loss to themselves of perhaps one-sixth that number.

Claim Heavy Air Toll

The Germans say they have established a great L-shaped salient extending westward from the end of the Maginot Line along the French - Belgian - Luxemburg boundaries to a point west of Sedan.

From there it runs northward past the strong Belgian fort of Namur and through Netherlands to the Ysselmeer (Zuider Zee).

A German report from the front asserted that the powerful Albert Canal defense system between Liége and Antwerp has become unimportant since the canal has been crossed at several points and, the High Command declared, Liége is in German hands.

The Allies, however, declared that Liége had not been captured, although it was acknowledged in London that the City might have been isolated.

Swiss dispatches stated that German engineering detachments threw a pontoon bridge across the Rhine River at the entrance to Lake Constance, where the German town of Konstanz lies surrounded by Swiss territory on the southern bank.

It was the third time in three days that the Germans "practiced" with pontoon bridges on this stretch of river.

100,000 Slain

PARIS, May 15 (AP)—Netherlands Foreign Minister Eelco N. van Kleffens estimated today that the Netherlands army had suffered 100,000 fatalities—or one-fourth of its total strength of 400,000.

Mr. Van Kleffens, however, said the Netherlands fleet was almost intact and had joined the Allied naval forces.

He said resistance was continuing in the coastal province of Zeeland and that troops which escaped into Belgium would enter the Allied Armies.

His disclosure of the Army's losses was part of his Government's first review of the campaign which forced virtual capitulation of the Netherlands in five days.

Jones Inaugural Heard by 100,000

BATON ROUGE, La., May 15 (AP)—Sam Houston Jones, taking office as a "one-term Governor" yesterday promised Louisiana legislative safeguards against any possibility that a dominant political machine again might be constructed.

Governor Jones, who beat the 12-year-old dynasty founded by the late Huey Long, was inaugurated as forty-ninth Governor in the presence of approximately 100,000 persons.

"Lift up your hearts and heads today in pride of power," Governor Jones said, "power over me and all your other elected officials. . . . Once again yours is the dictatorship."

Of the State's newspapers, he declared:

"I take my high hat off to the unflagging courage of our press, which swung into action before Sam Jones was a candidate, fighting not for Sam Jones but for the elemental decencies of public office."

Sinkings Denied

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The British Admiralty, in contradiction of German claims, announced today that "no British warship has been sunk, set on fire, or seriously damaged since the German invasion of the Low Countries with the exception of the submarine Seal."

The British announced the loss of the Seal several days ago. On May 14 German announcements claimed that two British cruisers and one destroyer had been sunk off the Netherlands coast, a cruiser and a steamer had been set on fire by bombs, and a steamer had been seriously damaged by air bombs.

Areas Overrun by German Army

By a Staff Artist

Forward Push of Nazis Continues in Lowlands

Shaded sections of the map show the territory swept by the Germans up to the sixth day of attack against the Low Countries. Arrows indicate the main points of attack at the moment.

Aid With Netherlands Names

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many of the names by which Netherlands cities and towns are known in the news are anglicized and there is, therefore, no authority for their pronunciation.

Amsterdam and Rotterdam, originally names for dams constructed in the Amstel and Rotte rivers, are Dutch names pronounced almost phonetically.

Such is not the case with "s-Gravenhage," formal name for the Netherlands capital. Perhaps the nearest approximation for this pronunciation would be "schrah' fen hache'"—the Dutch "ch" being pronounced like a soft "k" sound, somewhere between the hard "k" and "sh."

The more common name for The Hague is Den Haag, pronounced "den Hach."

The "ei" and the "ij" are pronounced like the "a" in "say." The "aa" which appears often in the Dutch language is pronounced "a" as in "star." The less familiar "ooi" is pronounced almost the same as the "oy" in "coy" except that the "o" is long; while the "oe" combination is the same "o" as in "boot."

The following are a few of the Netherlands names most likely to appear in the news, with their nearest English equivalents:

Maastricht—mah' stricht
Nieuwe Maas—Nee' va mahs'
IJsselmeer (often Ysselmeer or Zuider Zee)—ais' almair
Waalhaven—vahl' hafen
Roermond—roor' mont
Zeeland—zay' lant
Utrecht—eu' trecht
Leeuwarden—lay' varden
Scheveningen—sche' fe ning en

Belgian names, with the exception of the northwestern corner of the Nation where the Flemish tongue is mostly spoken, take the French pronunciation.

Some of the more familiar names have the following English equivalents:

Liége—lee aizjhe'
Malmedy—mahl' may dee'
Brussels—breu sell'
Antwerp (Anvers)—ahn' vair
Ardennes—ar den'
Namur—nah' meur

Netherlands General's Speech

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The text of the radio announcement of the Netherlands Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, as received here:

I, H. G. Winkelman, Supreme Commander of the Netherlands land and sea power, am telling you personally that we had to lay down our arms this afternoon.

It could not be otherwise. Our troops did all in their power, and our Air Force was so small that it was not able to support our troops.

Our towns have been bombarded, our women and children have been bombed and the German Air Force took a toll of thousands of victims.

Military and nonmilitary objectives were bombed.

Our soldiers did their best. They held on bravely and fought against an overwhelming enemy.

But they were not equal to modern weapons.

Not only the soldiers, but even the civil population has suffered enormously.

Rotterdam was bombed and destroyed. You can imagine what was going on.

Utrecht had the same fate. Thus we were compelled to lay down our arms.

I, the Commander-in-Chief, gave the order to cease firing in order to spare further bloodshed and complete destruction of the country. At least a small part of our beautiful country will be saved.

As Commander-in-Chief I had obtained from the Netherlands Government the power to act according to my own mind to prevent further bloodshed. So many Netherlanders may ask how all that happened, but you can understand how hard it was for me to decide as I did.

Hollanders, keep your faith in the traditions of our country. Let us bear our lot with calmness. Be faithful in the future. Keep order and calm.

Our Fatherland will be restored because that is our first duty.

British Close 3 Contraband Control Bases

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—An Economic Warfare Ministry official announced today that the spread of the war to the Low Countries had removed the need for contraband control bases in the British Isles and that three stations—Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, and the Downs and Weymouth on the South Coast—were being closed.

He said the bases were unnecessary because neutral ships no longer were going to belligerent ports.

Transports Move

STOCKHOLM, May 15 (AP)—The sighting of numerous German transports moving both north and south in the Kattegat led to reports yesterday that the Germans are reinforcing their Low Country drive with their forces from Norway.

Seven large transports, escorted by warships were seen moving south. But observers were unable to tell whether they were loaded with troops, leaving the possibility they were strengthening their Norwegian force instead.

[In London a report of the British news agency, Exchange Telegraph, from Göteberg, Sweden, early today said that seven camouflaged ships, heavily loaded and showing no marks of their nationality, entered Swedish waters yesterday. The ships and an escort of one cruiser made out to sea again when met by Swedish warships, the agency reported.]

Norwegian refugees reported two German transports attempted to land troops at Elsfjord, south of Mo, but that one was sunk by the Allies. The other landed a force of about 400 men, apparently intended to reinforce troops at Narvik.

Exodus From Italy

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy advance bookings on the U. S. liner Washington, scheduled to leave Genoa, Italy, next Saturday, were announced May 14.

The United States Lines said approximately 900 passengers had been booked thus far and many more were expected.

Cromwell's Plans

OTTAWA, May 15 (AP)—James H. R. Cromwell will attend the opening of Parliament on Thursday as his last official act as United States Minister to Canada and will leave immediately following the ceremony by plane for New York, it is learned. His resignation as Minister becomes effective May 21. Mr. Cromwell was host last night to Prime Minister MacKenzie King.

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Old War Plan Streamlined For New German Invasion

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 15 — German military movements since the invasion of the Low Countries have developed in such a way as to indicate to military experts that the Reich is working on a modernized version of the famous Schlieffen plan, which formed the basis of its strategy in 1914.

The revised plan usually goes by the name of the von Epp plan.

The need for secrecy and the far-reaching extent of the first great battle of the present war may bewilder by the incompleteness of information obtainable on the activities in the various sections of the front. Strategists, however, agree that German military thought has again proved that, at the bottom, it is not speculative and prefers the methods of the World War, despite previous reverses.

The Schlieffen plan was not so much a recipe for victory as an operative idea which, if logically enforced, would make possible a swift decision.

Speed, particularly in surprising the enemy by outflanking movements, was the essence of this plan, and Herr Hitler's highly mechanized army is a weapon prepared for carrying it into effect.

Plan Stems From Napoleon

Count Alfred von Schlieffen came of a military family from Pomerania, studied at Berlin University and was both a practical fighting man and a brilliant theorist. He was a member of the general staff in the Franco-Prussian war, Chief of the General Staff in 1891, and until his retirement in 1907 exercised profound influence on German military tactics.

Both von Schlieffen and his predecessor Field Marshal Helmuth von Moltke were enthusiastic students of principles which had been laid down by Karl von Clausewitz, who in turn had derived his strategy from a careful analysis of Napoleon's campaigns.

The essence of von Schlieffen's plan of attack to avoid battering at the enemy's front door, since this is too costly and generally futile; instead, it advocates making a dash for a side entrance so as to compel the enemy to fight on a reserve front.

If the troops advance rapidly enough—speed is the all-important element, as already mentioned—the enemy will be involved in a rearguard action and the chances of success are high.

The application of the Schlieffen plan in the last war failed, the German military leaders maintained, because of modifications introduced by his successor, the younger von Moltke—particularly his refusal to invade the Netherlands.

Plan Failed at Marne

Without support on the right flank, and with Gen. Alexander von Kluck advancing directly on Paris rather than developing an encircling movement to the south of the French capital, the Allied troops succeeded in holding the enemy.

This resulted in the decisive battle of the Marne, which dealt a crippling blow to German hopes of getting through to Calais.

Today Herr Hitler's Army is believed to be seeking to follow similar tactics, having invaded the Netherlands from the beginning, and so avoiding the mistake of 1914.

The first moves have been a double envelopment movement of the Belgian defenses by striking at Antwerp and the Ardennes Gap, while simultaneously seeking to drive a wedge between the Netherlands and Belgian Armies in the narrow gap between Maastricht and Liége, along the River Maas and the Albert Canal.

This strategic Achilles heel—the bend of the Meuse opposite the Netherlands frontier at Maastricht—was immediately invaded by German troops, who from this narrow 15-mile gap, tried to debouch in various directions.

Thrust to North Sea

Simultaneously there came a sharp sudden German thrust further north across the Netherlands so as to divide the country's forces and reach the North Sea somewhere near Rotterdam, where parachutists did most effective work, in order to establish a German front along the coast from Rotterdam to Zeebrugge.

The front would isolate the Netherlands, which the Germans assume, could then be overrun in a matter of days.

Today official reports that the Netherlands commander-in-chief yesterday ordered the Netherlands troops to cease fire, except in Zeeland Province, indicates that the Netherlands is already under German control, except this western province which can be protected by the British Fleet and the Netherlands naval forces.

Following strictly the Schlieffen plan, the next main body of German troops should wheel south, while elsewhere others made a limited attack on some part of the Maginot Line as a diversion. This compares with the diversion of the offensive in Lorraine in 1914.

Such a left wheel movement, it is believed forms part of the German General Staff plan today.

The action in the von Epp plan involves two wheeling movements—an inner one from Luxemburg through the South Ardennes to the Maginot Line around Sedan, and the other which must take account of the Belgian defenses.

These consist in the West of a trench system from Ostend to Antwerp, the Albert Canal defenses from Antwerp to the Scheldt Estuary, and the Meuse, with the fortress zone of Liége covering the Ardennes Gap on the right flank and a pillbox system stretching through the Ardennes to Luxemburg, and behind this again a second line of concrete forts from the Meuse to France.

One great difference between the present situation and 1914 is that the Germans are not likely to pass through the Ardennes Gap with the ease of 26 years ago.

Not only are the Belgians better prepared, but Allied troops have been rushed more quickly to the aid of Belgium.

The hard fighting of the past few days indicates that the Germans are seeking to strike a strong blow at the Maginot Line around Sedan, but it is not excluded that if they have the means at their disposal, they will also endeavor to carry out the fundamental Schlieffen principle, which was attacking the strongest foe whenever circumstances permitted.

Two Fronts in 1914

Von Schlieffen, it should be remembered, was constantly faced with Germany's having to fight on two fronts, West and East, and since he regarded France as the strongest foe, then he decided to attack that country first and later turn to Russia.

Britain, Herr Hitler appears to regard as Germany's greatest enemy, and the British Air Force, being stronger than the French, as the greatest obstacle to the achievement of his imperialist ambitions.

It is therefore conceivable that the Germans will seek at the earliest moment to destroy the British Air Force, both in France and in England.

This naturally assumes that Germany's supplies of airplanes and petrol are sufficient for this purpose.

Herr Hitler is out for a speedy and complete victory.

All the strength of Germany's highly trained, well-armed forces is now directed toward that end.

It is a gamble backed by shrewd judgment, long preparation, and much treachery. That it would achieve certain spectacular victories is generally anticipated by the Allies, on account of the German advantage through the Low Countries' neutral attitude.

But the Allies also remember that the wear and tear of such a colossal effort will show themselves later.

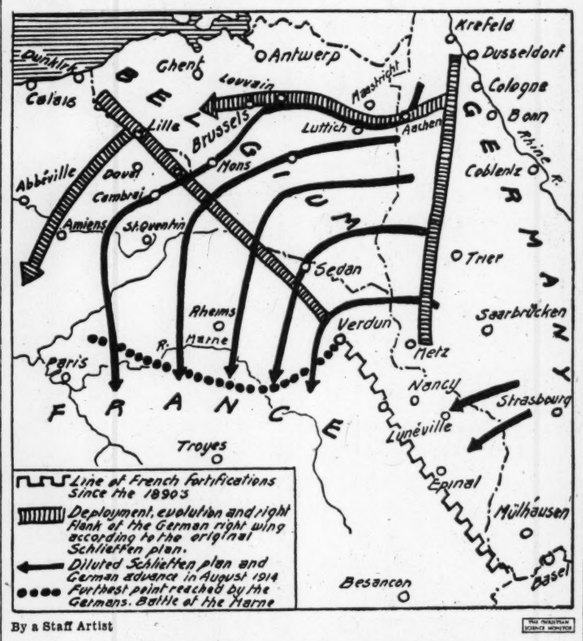
New Speed and Weapons

Such speed and surprise as von Schlieffen advocated is shown particularly in new action which that master of military strategy hardly contemplated, namely, the use of parachutists and other air-borne troops for the main purpose of distracting the defending forces in their efforts to block the main attack.

But if the present German leaders rely so closely upon the von Schlieffen plan, maybe they also have not forgotten his emphasis upon the fact that the human element is more important than all the theorizing. "A commander-in-chief must be inspired by something superhuman, something supernatural—call it genius or what you will."

Germany enters this war as the result of many purges. Its Army is in an entirely different position from 1914, when it had supreme confidence in its many tried leaders, and the supreme test of the human factor, particularly in endurance on both sides, is still to come.

How a Tactical Plan Is Put to Work



By a Staff Artist

'Schlieffen Plan' for Invasion of France

Germany's Schlieffen plan as originally drafted and the modified form of the plan as actually adopted in 1914. The Schlieffen plan as illustrated above may be compared with the modern version of it now believed to be in progress in the Low Countries, as illustrated in the map on the opposite page. Boundaries shown in the above map are those of 1914.

International Law Society Hears World Outlook Bright

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Despite the present outlook in Europe, the future of international co-operation can be contemplated with genuine hope and expectation.

That is the view brought here this week by members of the American Society of International Law, now holding their 34th annual meeting.

"That we shall move in the direction of more international co-operation rather than less is indicated by two unanswerable considerations," Prof. J. Eugene Harley, of the University of Southern California, told the Society last night.

"The greatest writers and authorities in past decades and centuries," Professor Harley declared, "are theoretically agreed that the prospects for world peace will be immeasurably enhanced by some form of a world court or world tribunal to settle legal disputes and some form of world league to aid in the settlement of political and economic disputes.

President's Assertion

Pointing to President Roosevelt's declaration that 90 per cent of the peoples of the world want peace, the California professor added: "It seems clear that this many people will see the light and demand a progressive strengthening of the co-operation of civilized nations to promote their peace, their economic welfare, and their spiritual satisfaction. . . ."

Despite the fact that the League of Nations got off to a poor start, Professor Harley held that the 40 years elapsed since the first Hague Peace conference have witnessed "a truly remarkable advance in the progress of international organization of peace and order."

A dozen peace plans now being discussed in the United States were described by Professor Harley. Among them:

Clarence Streit's "Union Now"—Principal objection: Would leave outside 50 nations and "thus erect a new kind of balance of power: would cause "non-imperialistic democracies like the United States, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries to join in a partnership with imperialistic nations in perpetuating imperialism with its subjection of unwilling peoples."

Briand Plan for a United States of Europe, launched under the aegis of the League of Nations but impeded by the depression and the passing of its leading proponents.

Other Plans

British Labor Party's program for "a new world order," based on the theory that "peace depends on social justice within states, no less than on political justice between states."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's recommendation of the program of the Chatham House Conference of 1935 as offering a "wholly practical plan of international co-operation, organization, and stabilization."

H. G. Wells enunciation that the only hope for the world is in the presence of a single economic control.

The plan proposed by Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, of Williams College, for a "grand alliance" or confederation embracing the United States, the British Commonwealth, France and as many of the Latin-American states and European democracies as might care to join.

Ex-Kaiser Reported Safe, Whereabouts Not Certain

POTSDAM, Germany, May 15 (AP)—The Hohenzollern family was reassured today over the safety of the head of the dynasty, former Kaiser Wilhelm II by a laconic telegram from Gen. Wilhelm Dommes, chief of the Hohenzollern Administration, saying: "Goal reached all is well."

The telegram was filed in Emmerich, border station for trains going to the Netherlands from Cologne and South Germany generally. It was thus not clear whether the former Kaiser still was at Doorn, his home in exile in the Netherlands.

Normally, trains for Utrecht and Doorn go via Bentheim. It is possible, however, that General Dommes could obtain transportation only to Emmerich.

Authorized sources said they had heard nothing concerning the former Kaiser who, they declared, is not of interest to the present regime. They expressed the opinion, nevertheless, that he still was at Doorn and would not be molested.

What of Kaiser?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reichsführer Hitler remains silent regarding former Kaiser Wilhelm II, whose Netherlands estate at Doorn is now blanketed within German military lines.

Some light on the cautious reserve maintained by Germany's dictator toward the former monarch is given in a statement by Herr Hitler before the Reichstag on Jan. 30, 1934. At that time he refused to consider publicly the Reich's eventual "state form" until National Socialism had consolidated the country.

Kaiser Wilhelm no longer represents even a potential candidate for a restored German throne, although there was a movement to restore the Hohenzollerns in 1932.

Cordial Relations

Members of his family were mentioned from time to time as possible restorers of the dynasty. Chancellor Stresemann maintained cordial relations with the Crown Prince and the Kaiser. A famous and controversial Stresemann telegram to the Crown Prince on Sept. 7, 1925, stirred debate over the Chancellor's use of the word "finassieren." Some interpreters viewed the term as meaning merely "finesse" in German foreign policy, while others read in it a measure of duplicity shared by the Hohenzollerns.

National Socialists of late years have felt powerful enough to deal leniently with the Hohenzollerns. In voluntary exile at Doorn, the Kaiser has chopped wood, thought his thoughts, and said nothing publicly on any subject less than 1,000 years old. When Herr Hitler chose to renew the struggle against Britain laid down by the Kaiser in 1918, the recluse of Doorn was reported as feeling that the Führer faced the worst catastrophe in German history.

Herr Hitler in "Mein Kampf" speaks scornfully of Imperial Germany's weaknesses. The National Socialist Regime set itself the task of remedying many "mistakes" made by the Kaiser.

Wilhelm Lived Quietly

Even so, Wilhelm II has lived quietly at Doorn, seeing occasional prominent visitors, considering at times the possibility of returning to Germany, and holding himself mostly apart from the postwar world he did so much to produce.

[German troops advancing into the Netherlands made a long detour to avoid disturbing the repose of Doorn, according to reports from Berlin published in The New York Times.]

Doorn in German hands undergoes subtle changes, even though the Nazis allow the Kaiser to go on as before. No longer is the estate a refuge within neutral territory. At least for the time being, a Kaiser who chose not to return to Germany has had Germany come to him.

Successes Recalled

Since the Kaiser, like Herr Hitler, remains silent on their changed relationships, outsiders can only know that he has never formally given up the hope of a Hohenzollern restoration.

And as the Germans crash through the Lowlands, he may recall his own spectacular initial successes—only at last to see his Empire fall around him when the world repeated its ageless cycle of resistance to overweening expansion of any single power.

Doorn still means all that, as the tanks detour around it on their way to Europe's new "battlefield of a thousand years."

President Wins CAA Merger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—President Roosevelt's increasing potentiality as third term candidate helped him win Senate victory for his fourth reorganization plan yesterday, when a vote of 46 to 34 ended opposition to the abolition of the Civil Aeronautics Authority as an independent agency. It was likewise a victory for Senator James Byrnes (D) of S. C., who handled the President's battle on the floor, and other Party leaders.

An outgoing President customarily loses prestige toward the close of his term and receives small consideration from Congress. Mr. Roosevelt's sphinz-like silence on future plans, and the undoubted growth of third term sentiment in the light of the European crisis, has tended to maintain Democratic solidarity in the face of the election. The victory came as a surprise to many yesterday and left Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, who introduced the resolution to throw out the merger, and who has fought many of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals, in an uncomfortable position.

Mr. McCarran was backed by the Air Line Pilots' Association "lobby to save lives." He got the support of all 20 Republicans, the two Farmer-Laborites, and he won over 12 Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt's supporters got 44 Democrats, an Independent and a Progressive.

The difference between Senate and House was once more emphasized. It is from the House that attacks on New Deal policies at this session repeatedly have come. The equivalent McCarran resolution passed the House last Wednesday, 232 to 153. The Senate's refusal to adopt the McCarran resolution means that the reorganization plan takes effect, for under the Reorganization Act, both Houses must disapprove to block a measure.

Mr. Roosevelt's first and second plans have gone into effect. A third reorganization plan is still pending in Congress and will take effect next month. Senator McCarran had asserted that he would get 49 votes, and he was visibly upset by the result. He was co-author of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, setting up the Authority as a separate agency. Mr. Roosevelt urged that it be merged into the Commerce Department for greater executive efficiency and economy, and this will now be done.

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Armaments: British Labor Moves Toward Socialization

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 15—With all major Cabinet posts now filled, Great Britain's new coalition Government is at grips with immense problems which are growing from hour to hour as a result of the German onslaught.

There is increasing evidence here of British determination to resort to new and, if necessary, revolutionary measures to meet the crisis and this is reflected in the latest group of ministerial appointments which include a Socialist, Mr. Hugh Dalton, as Minister of Economic Warfare and a newspaper magnate, Lord Beaverbrook, a Canadian by birth, to the newly established Ministry of Aircraft Production intended to secure a rapid rise in Britain's still lagging warplane output.

Mr. Clement Attlee and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor Party members of the new Cabinet, are rendering the full weight of labor assistance to the Inner War Cabinet in meeting the immediate crisis connected with fall of the Netherlands as well as the crucial battle in Belgium. Nevertheless, the prospect of increased nationalization of British economic resources, particularly in the armament industry, appears a stage nearer with the addition of Mr. Dalton to the Cabinet which already has six representatives of the powerful Labor and Trade Unions.

State Control Advocated

Among the first measures that the Labor Party have been advocating to speed Britain's war effort is that of bringing the munition factories under state ownership and control. With Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood comprising two fifths of the new Inner War Cabinet and with Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and now Mr. Dalton—all members of the Labor Party—holding other key Cabinet posts in the economic and industrial front, the adoption of Labor's view on certain points of policy seems an imminent possibility.

Mr. Dalton is considered to be an expert on issues arising out of economic warfare besides having been a university lecturer on economics. He was one of the most severe critics of the late Government's policy of economic warfare and is now given a chance to apply numerous ideas of his own on how this phase of war activity should be conducted.

A significant warning that financial interests must on no account be given power in the present critical situation was given at a Labor Party conference at Bournemouth, May 14, by Mr. Harold Laski, Labor's leading publicist. While the conference reaffirmed the support of Labor's rank and file for their leaders in joining the Government, it swept aside any idea that labor would lose its political identity in the unified war effort. On the contrary, the conference reasserted that only through methods based on socialism could the dynamics of democracy be recovered and the present crisis withstood.

Conquered Only Twice

"Britain has been conquered only twice in its history," Mr. Laski said. "The first time was by William the Norman in 1066 and the second by Montagu the Norman in 1931." Mr. Laski was of course referring in the second case to the influence of the Bank of England Governor, Mr. Montague Norman, in Britain's financial crisis of 1931.

Mr. Laski contended that the reign of the present-day "Norman" should now ebb peacefully to its close and that the larger the scale of socialism in handling the problems of this war, the more successfully and speedily would it be won. Labor's present efforts, moreover, it was indicated by Mr. Laski, also would be directed toward a new social order after the war.

But while Mr. Dalton's appointment portends a trend toward nationalization, that of Lord Beaverbrook seems at first sight to indicate a brake on such a process. Closer scrutiny, however, shows Fleet Street's most dynamic figure, despite his association with big business and his long-standing opposition to the co-operative movement, to be always ready to disregard convention and vested interest.

His originality, resourcefulness, immense energy, and experience in the last war as Minister of Information are generally held here to provide an admirable start for the new ministry which will give all its attention to airplane production thereby leaving the Air Minister free to concentrate on the training and operations side of the Air Force.

It is hoped that Lord Beaverbrook's special qualities in dealing with heads of the aircraft industry, coupled with the new incentive to labor fostered by the strong labor and trade-union voice in the Cabinet, will bring a big upswing in plane production which is daily looming as perhaps the most decisive factor in the war.

The great problem of Lord Beaverbrook and other production chiefs is to secure an economical distribution of the country's limited supplies of skilled labor over the whole range of aircraft and munitions and the recruiting of huge quantities of semi-skilled labor, while at the same time insuring an ever-increasing flow of personnel to the armed forces.

Other appointments to the nearly completed Cabinet included Sir John Reith, former Minister of Information, as Minister of Transport; Viscount Caldecote, former Lord Chancellor, Dominions Secretary; Lord Hankey, former Minister without Portfolio, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, to retain his post as President of the Board of Education; and Mr. Robert S. Hudson as Minister of Agriculture. In addition, Mr. Ronald Cross, former Minister of Economic Warfare, was made Minister of Shipping, and Mr. Ernest Brown, former Labor Minister, was made Secretary of State.

Blum Makes Appeal

The urgent necessity for increasing Britain's fighting services was emphasized by an appeal from M. Léon Blum, French Socialist leader, that Britain should aid France with "every resource of arms and manpower it can send." M. Blum was speaking to a Labor Party conference at Bournemouth, and in his presence the conference overwhelmingly rejected a resolution condemning France's present "systematic suppression of civil liberties and progressive thought."

Capital punishment in France was not proscribed for propaganda, M. Blum told British Socialists, but for treason to the French people. Answering an allegation that this was a capitalist war, the former French Premier said he did not know what would happen to capitalism if Herr Hitler won, but he did know that the invasion of Hitler troops had destroyed workers' organizations in other countries.

M. Blum insisted that Joseph Stalin must share the responsibility for war with Herr Hitler, and the conference refused by 1,739,000 votes to 727,000 to consider a composite resolution pledging the Labor Party to oppose all forms of capitalist intervention against the Soviet Union.

The fact that seven important posts have been given to Labor has elicited a barely audible murmur from the conservative press. The Times of London has taken a remarkably liberal view of the change. The Times clearly would welcome abolition of half measures between private profit-making and state direction at all events for the duration of the war.

Only Bar to Hitler

BOURNEMOUTH, England, May 15 (AP)—Léon Blum, leader of the French Socialist Party, told the British Labor Party conference today that neutrals and "our American friends" should remember that the Allies were the only obstacle to Adolf Hitler's success.

Denying a suggestion that the European conflict is a capitalist war, the former French Premier said:

"I don't know what would happen to capitalism if we lose the war, but . . . wherever this (Nazi) mechanized Attila has passed, every workers' movement and institution has been destroyed."

M. Blum forecast collapse of "the bloody despotism of Hitler" at the first German defeat, and added: "Because we are free, we can survive reverses."

The crowd cheered as he finished. Confusion in which cheers and boos were mingled had marred introduction of the speaker.

Mexico Takes Precautions Against Fifth Column Work

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Responsible Government officials said May 15 that Mexico, seeking to forestall activity by German and Russian undercover agents, is organizing the first Bureau of Military Intelligence in the country's history.

They said the work is being undertaken by the Defense Department, with Gen. Juan Felipe Rico, chief of the technical military bureau of the War Ministry, slated to head the new division.

Machine That "Thinks"

Westinghouse

Playing Game of Nim

Nimatron, a box of electric lights set switchboard-fashion and wired according to a relay system, uses its "wits" to defeat opponent in a sort of calculating contest.

Robot Made for Fair Tests Visitor In Aboriginal Style of Figuring

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Nimatron, the closest approach yet to an "electric thinking cap," made its initial appearance before the public at the New York World's Fair.

It was built by Westinghouse engineers to dramatize the application of electrical relays, without which our modern power systems would be impossible. In everyday use, relays serve to protect and control the flow of electric power. Essentially, a relay is a core of iron magnetized when electricity passes through a coil of wire wound around it, thus attracting a moving arm, which opens or closes a circuit.

To demonstrate how infallible such relays are, 116 of them are combined in this machine in such a way that, in almost human fashion, they turn off lights in opposition to players, in the ancient Chinese game of Nim.

Nim is so old a game that its history has been lost in the dim pages of its Oriental past, but it has survived among the student bodies of colleges and is a pastime on ships of the United States Navy.

Most Nim fans play with two or more stacks of matches, or counters, each player alternately picking up a number of counters from a single pile until one of them has picked up the last match and won.

The Westinghouse machine substitutes rows of electric lamps for the stacks of matches, and electrical relays for the wits of competing players. The machine's opponent pushes a button, which turns out as many of the lamps in one of four rows of lights as he chooses. Then it is the machine's turn and it makes a selection, turning out more of the lamps. This goes on until either the machine or its opponent turns out the last one and wins.

The public can beat the machine every time, in which case Nimatron proves itself a good loser, graciously digging down in its jeans to pull out a token coin stamped with the words "Nim Champ." But to get this token, one must think in powers of "2," the binary system of numbers. The machine is "thinking" that way all the time.

In order to give their machine a "break," the engineers declined to disclose much about the mathematical analysis of the game. However, for the uninitiated, the binary system, unlike the decimal system, is an elaboration of the "pair system" used even today among some of the oldest tribes of Australia, the Torres Straits, and New Guinea. In other words, instead of saying five, the aborigine says two plus two, plus one.

The human player must think always and rapidly in terms of the binary system and be certain that he moves correctly each time, for the machine never moves incorrectly. Nearly two miles of copper wire and 116 relays perform the calculations and make the moves for Nimatron.

After any move by its opponent, a certain number of relays are energized. If the proper combination of relays is energized to put the player in a winning position, three "analyzer" relays are closed, and Nimatron knows it cannot make a winning move. Therefore it makes a random move and bides its time. The human player might make a mistake.

World's Fair Kodak Exhibit Refurbished

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—The Eastman Kodak exhibit at the New York World's Fair has been revamped for the exhibition this year, changes having been made in its building and in its show.

The chief feature of the exhibit is its Cavalcade of Color show and the semi-circular Hall of Color, around which the longest screen in the world—187 feet by 22 feet—extends. On this screen are projected full color panorama views and pictures of dramatic scenes, action "shots," photographs of babies, grown-ups, pets and still life studies. The magnification of each scene projected on the screen is 50,000 times its area.

Another feature of the exhibit is the photographic salon in the Hall of Light, representing the finest works of camera club members and other leading amateur photographers throughout the country.

Another Success Story

FALLS CITY, Neb. (AP)—Three years ago Frederick Bucholz was deeded a farm near here by his uncle, John W. Towle, of Omaha.

Nebraska's newest oil well was drilled on the farm, and with production at about 300 barrels a day young Bucholz' share on a royalty basis should be about $8,000 a year.

One oil man said the income might increase to $100,000 a year if plans to place a dozen wells on the land materialize.

Manning Urges Fullest U. S. Aid to Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—In the face of the "most stupendous crisis in the past 2,000 years," it is the duty of the Untied States to give "immediately our utmost material assistance" to the Allies, in the opinion of the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York.

Bishop Manning stirred 600 clerical and lay members to vigorous applause time and again in addressing his annual charge to the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday when he declared:

"None of us, as Christians and Americans, can be willing to see this world ruled by the forces and the principles of Naziism or of Russian Communism. In such a situation, can any Christian, or any American, be neutral? In such a situation, is our entire moral duty covered by the phrase, 'keep America out of the war!'?

"In such a situation," he continued, "it is useless to declare as our ultra-pacifists do, that because war is evil we will have nothing to do with war. Such declarations are, in fact, worse than useless; they are gravely harmful; They hold up a wrong and mistaken idea of Christian duty, they are morally confusing and misleading, and they play directly into the hands of the aggressors and the war-makers, as some countries are now seeing to their tragic cost."

After his address, Bishop Manning declared that he would like to see one of the presidential candidates come out for "every material aid to the Allies short of actual military participation," in his campaign platform.

"We all abhor war, and hope and pray that it will not be necessary for the United States to take military action," he declared.

"But I hold that we owe our fullest help, both moral and material, to those who are fighting for the right of the democratic nations, large or small, to live. I hold that it is the duty of our great Nation to let the world know where we stand and to give immediately our utmost material assistance to those who are struggling, at untold cost, to uphold the principles of human life for which our nation stands."

A resolution was later adopted by the convention which urged that copies of the Bishop's address be sent to President Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet, the Senatet and the House of Representatives, and to prospective candidates for the presidency.

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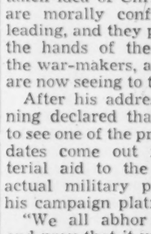
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Washington Sideglances

Abraham Lincoln's counsel influences conversation in Wage-Hour headquarters—Three-cent stamp art puzzles London Times — U. S. War Secretary knew 'the day'—Atlantic Ocean shrinks again.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Man of Few Words: Persons who have business with Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, sit face to face with this gentle reminder, copied from Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln:

"He used language for the sole purpose of stating in the clearest and simplest form, the precise idea he wished to convey."

Easy Street: Representative Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania and Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan were having a little fun at the New Deal's expense in the House the other day. Mr. Rich had just suggested a New Deal "sideshow" at the World's Fair. One street, said Mr. Rich, should certainly be "I O U Street."

"Yes," agreed Mr. Hoffman, "every man I C. I. O."

Stamp Art: The Times of London is editorially puzzled—as are some Americans—over the new United States three-cent stamp—bearing the "Three Graces" from Botticelli's "Spring" to commemorate the Pan American Union's 50th anniversary.

"The symbolism," says The Times, "is by no means clear. The equation, presumably, is not 'Three Graces=3 cents'—that would be too cynical a thought—but rather 'Three Graces=three Americas.' Can any of the world's nations, however, really be called graceful? . . ."

According to the Post Office Department, both of The Times' guesses are wrong. The Three Graces are just the Three Graces, inspirers of wisdom, love, and good will between men and nations.

"Iffy": The one kind of question President Roosevelt never answers in press conferences are what he calls "iffy" questions.

The day the Germans invaded the Lowlands, a reporter posed a long question beginning, "If so-and-so does this and then this happens—"

He was suddenly interrupted by the President. He'd already counted seven "ifs." Much too "iffy" for an answer.

Add to White Paper: Friends of Col. Louis Johnson report that two months ago he predicted that the German attack on Holland would begin May 10.

The Assistant Secretary of War is very modest about hitting the date so exactly. No guesswork about it. Merely reports from the War Department's Intelligence Service that Hitler had set May 10 as "the day."

That helps explain the brief but dramatic "This is the night," telephoned to President Roosevelt by John Cudahy, United States Minister to Belgium.

No Alarmist: President Roosevelt's assertion in his Pan American speech Friday night that Africa is within "four or five hours" flying distance of South America came as a shock to many Americans.

Civil Aeronautics officials say he was right. It's only 1,400 miles from Dakar, French West Africa, to Natal, Brazil. French airliners now make it in about eight hours. Fast war planes could do it in "four or five."

Rome's Heckling of Allies

Continued from Page 1

cans to leave Italy is not emergency action. No letter is being sent out to the American colony, no evacuation arrangements have been made. Only those who are making inquiries are warned. It is a "precautionary step" since it reflects uncertainty rather than unmodified pessimism. It is all the more significant, however, because only a few days ago the outlook admittedly was fairly optimistic after the conferences of United States Ambassador William Phillips with Il Duce and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

The present situation has been summarized by one qualified observer as approaching the ideal time for Italian diplomacy. If the object is war, the present Axis demonstration is desirable to close domestic ranks as far as possible. If the object is merely to alarm the Allies and cause them to hold troops and ships on the Italian frontiers, it is likewise admirably served by the present uproar.

It is conceivable that Italy's decision is being made now on the Western Front. If the Allies repeatedly are driven back, the time will come when the various reasons of semi-preparedness which caused Italy to stay clear of the conflict will be offset, in the Italian estimate, by a decline in the fighting strength of the Allies. Then, if not before, the Italian crisis surely would come.

Trading Allowed On 'Frozen' Funds

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The Treasury yesterday authorized the use of "frozen" funds of the invaded European nations in commodity futures transactions, provided the money is not taken outside the United States. The order was similar to one issued previously permitting use of such funds in securities transactions.

Both authorizations constituted exceptions to President Roosevelt's order prohibiting any transactions involving assets in the United States belonging to the Governments or people of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium or Luxemburg, unless the transactions were licensed by the United States Treasury.

High Over the Terrain These U. S. Bombers Fly

Official U. S. Navy from Wide World

Scouts of a Bombing Squadron From U. S. S. Saratoga

These VB-3 planes are shown flying in formation over Southern California. The squadron is divided into two lines of nine planes each in perfect precision formation

United States Defense Inventory Shows Many Vital Weaknesses

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—For the first time in more than 20 years the United States is taking wholesale stock of its military, naval, and air power—and is receiving a shock. For officials here have suddenly come to realize that in many categories of vital defense, the United States is woefully weak.

In fact, so strong is the realization of American weakness along many lines in the light of events abroad that a thorough Congressional investigation of the Nation's entire defense establishment seems an imminent possibility.

According to Army and Navy spokesmen appearing before recent Congressional hearings, as well as to competent defense experts here, the United States, despite its expenditure of nearly $9,000,000,000 on defense in less than a decade, has only the defensive strength of a third rate power in certain categories. Whatever American potentialities may be, these experts say, the country had better begin utilizing them.

Navy Nearest Prepared

It is believed here that American strength is nearest its ultimate needs on the sea, while the rapidly expanding capacity of American airplane manufacturing plants seems to assure adequate aerial strength in the near future. On land, however, American forces are pictured as woefully underequipped.

Military spokesmen warn that in hardly any categories does the United States have equipment sufficient to meet even its minimum requirements. Particular stress is laid upon America's lack of antiaircraft guns.

In the event of an attack upon this country, the United States would be able to bring into the field approximately 462,000 troops, 227,000 of these being in the Regular Army, the rest being in the National Guard. Even for this initial protective force adequate arms are lacking, the Army admits.

In 30 days after the start of an emergency moreover, the Army believes that it must bring into play its protective mobilization plan force of 750,000. In order to equip this force adequately, the country would need to spend an additional $240,000,000 over and above all Army defense appropriations so far granted.

Present Lack Set Forth

At the end of 120 days of a crisis, national defense would demand that this country put in the field a maximum effort force of approximately 4,000,000 men. Military experts warn that the accumulation of the reserves necessary to equip and supply a force of either 750,000 or 4,000,000 is a long and complicated task and one which the United States has far from completed.

In testimony given before the House Military Affairs Committee early this year, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, discussed a few of the items in which the United States was deficient.

He said that the Army had only 169,789 of the 240,559 semi-automatic rifles needed to equip the protective mobilization force, while in the question of antitank guns the Army has only 744 of a bare minimum placed at 1,556.

Much the same situation prevails in regard to all types of field artillery, antiaircraft guns, detectors, searchlights, machine guns, and rifles.

In a recent magazine article, Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War pointed out that the Army needs 70,000 different items of which 3,700 present special problems as to procurement or manufacture. This means that a reserve must be built up.

Six Months' Reserve Needed

"It is obvious, therefore," Secretary Johnson said, "that we must strive to have on hand at all times sufficient reserves in munitions to take care of our needs during the first six months of any major emergency. We took one important step in that direction recently (last fall) when Congress appropriated $110,000,000 for the purchase of munitions for the needs of our Regular Army and National Guard. We have made a good start, but we are still far from our goal of an adequate reserve for the first six months of an emergency."

While the United States is not strong in the air, as measured against the forces of Germany, Britain, or Russia, it is believed to be far more favorably placed there than on land due to the rapid increase now taking place in America's capacity to manufacture fighting planes.

The Army now possesses about 2,800 planes and expects to have 5,500 by July 1, 1941. It has been estimated, however, that by the end of this year American plane capacity, which could be utilized in an emergency, will be between 25,000 and 30,000 a year.

Although America's naval strength is believed to be much nearer the point necessary for an adequate defense of the Nation, Navy spokesmen hold that a 25 per cent increase in fighting strength is necessary to meet what is termed Japan's "undisclosed naval expansion program."

Construction Proceeding

The Navy now has available approximately 476 underage vessels, totaling 1,695,039 tons, and 114 average vessels, totaling 189,584 tons. "A vessel is listed as over age by the Navy when it passes its maximum efficiency in relation to ships of today." In addition, Congress has already authorized the construction of 200,185 tons of new combatant vessels, while there is every in dication that Congress will give final approval to the current $635,000,000 Vinson naval expansion bill, which will give the Navy 167,000 additional tonnage.

Experts believe that the authorization left over from previous years, and not yet appropriated for, and the authorizations of the Vinson bill, would give American shipyards all they can do in the matter of handling new naval construction in the next four or five years and that the only practical advantage of a 25 per cent increase authorization would be to permit the Navy to draft its building plans more efficiently.

The Navy admits, however, that it is now faced with the necessity of redesigning certain features of its ships' top-side to meet the menace of aerial bombs and of revising its tactics in the face of air power when the latter is based on nearby powerful land fields.

Roosevelt And Military Aides Talk Defense

Continued from Page 1

assed country, and Gerard Swope, former chairman of the board of General Electric, the President devoted the entire day to deciding final details of the defense program and completing the message.

Mr. Roosevelt's projected trip across the country in June which was to overlap the Republican Convention, is now rendered indefinite and tentative and because of the uncertainty of events all plans and the itinerary are being held up.

Without waiting for the President, Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, submitted to the Senate today a formal report urging prompt passage of the House-approved Vinson bill calling for an 11 per cent expansion of the United States Navy.

Military aircraft, without the assistance of surface vessels, have failed to demonstrate that they can deny an enemy control of the seas, the Walsh committee report affirmed. The Senator declared that a strong fleet still remains the bulwark of this country's defense.

Pershing Utters Warning

In the midst of a preparedness drive reminiscent of 1917, a voice long silent on matters of military policy—the voice of Gen. John J. Pershing—was raised today to warn the United States that "none of us can tell when we may become involved in the struggle now raging with tremendous fury in Europe."

Declaring that the Nation must not delay longer in its preparations, the General who led the American Expeditionary Force to France, in a statement released at the War Department, said:

"Preparedness is as necessary today as it was for us when war was declared in 1917, and we find ourselves in practically the same condition. Congress has made certain appropriations for material, but that is far short of what I think America must do.

"The time factor should be the dominant consideration. In 1917 I sailed for Europe with nothing material available other than the will to do and a hasty plan as the basis for doing it. Our Allies protected us during more than a year of preparation. They provided us with the material.

"Today the situation is utterly different. This great country must, within itself, be prepared for whatever instant action is required for our security. We must not delay longer in our preparations."

At his second press conference since the Nazi invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium President Roosevelt took no pains to conceal his deep concern over the war developments and what they could mean to the United States. He greeted the newspaper men in his shirt sleeves, with his broad desk strewn with reports and memoranda from War and Navy Department advisers and began the conference by saying that there were many things he could tell but that the situation was too delicate and too much in flux to enable him to speak freely.

June Trip Indefinite

The President did explain that there are two basic factors which prompt him to send a special defense message to Congress at this time, namely:

Information acquired by military and naval experts throughout the eight months of the European war and the lessons which they have learned in the further strengthening and improvement of American defenses.

The impact of military events of the past few weeks which, he said, has inevitably brought the defense picture of the United States much closer home.

Lothian Calls 'Pagan Domination' War Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—The German invasion of the Low Countries has set out in sharp relief the issues in the present war, showing the Allies upholding justice and right against an enemy seeking to establish "pagan dominion" over mankind, according to the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States.

"The issue is nakedly clear," Lord Lothian declared at a dinner held in his honor by the English-Speaking Union at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. John W. Davis, honorary President, and Dr. James R. Angell, President of the Union, also spoke.

"On the one side are those ideals of individual freedom, national self-government and democracy which have slowly evolved under Christian influence and for which the English-speaking world unflinchingly stands," Lord Lothian declared. "On the other side is a system which respects none of those spiritual values and has subordinated everything else to preparing for aggressive war and which uses violence to the limit and utterly regardless of any moral restraint in order to establish its pagan dominion over mankind.

Next 30 Days Vital

"The next 30 days may determine whether there is to be any effective barrier left to the domination of all Europe, Asia, and Africa by the dictatorships, leaving America isolated and alone to champion a free way of life, or whether Hitler's method of conquest by violence and fraud receives its first serious check, and mankind, though the struggle will be far from over, begins to breathe more freely again.

"I have no doubt that in the end freedom will prevail, the only question is the amount of suffering we bring upon ourselves before we learn our lesson."

Lord Lothian voiced the view that the Low Countries invaded by the Nazis would live again and reassume their democratic ways of life.

The British Ambassador admitted that the past few weeks and the Norwegian campaign had laid bare the Allies' "defects in prescience, promptness in action and preparedness.

"I am the last to want to cover our weaknesses and defects or not to admit that we have had a local failure of some importance," he continued. "Exposure is generally the first step towards their remedy. Let us, therefore, see the Norwegian episode in perspective. Norway believed that its security and its best chance of avoiding war lay in maintaining its neutrality and it refused all help or co-operation until it was actually attacked. History, I think, is going to prove that, in the modern shrunken world, that view of neutrality has been one of the great illusions of the European democracies and that it is, in fact, the surest road into war . . ."

The democracies threw away their opportunity to make the 1914 war one of liberation by their selfishness and lack of vision at the peace table, Lord Lothian held.

The Alibi Can Hold

"For that none of them can claim an alibi," he declared. "If we are to really win this war and not repeat the mistakes of the last, then we must resolve to do better when it comes to making peace. . . .

"And now the decisive battle has begun in the West. Two more small States who clung strictly to their neutrality have been suddenly, treacherously and overwhelmingly assailed, but neither Holland nor Belgium have been intimidated by their formidable aggressor. . . . The Belgian nation, too, has the priceless recollection to inspire it that once before Belgium decided heroically to resist an earlier invasion from the east and after long and bitter suffering, recovered her freedom and emerged a rejuvenated and ennobled nation.

"To the Belgians and to the Dutch, on whose illustrious record I need not dwell in this great city, the admiration and sympathy of all the English-speaking nations has gone out in abundant measure. French and British forces are now fighting side by side with their troops in the endeavor to prove that the day of successful military aggression against the weak is past.

"Three Year War"

"Whether Hitler is confident that he can win or whether he realizes that he must win this summer or not at all, I cannot pretend to know. From the start we said that the war would be a three year war, that in the first year, because, like all democracies we had delayed our preparations too long, our principal task was to avoid defeat, so that we might have time in which to mobilize our immense resources for the second year and after."

Lord Lothian expressed surprise and regret that the English-Speaking Union has not had a greater measure of popular success. He traced the many contributions of English-speaking peoples to the advancement of liberty under law.

"In the pre-eminent field of law and especially in the development of the common law—that principal defendant of individual rights—English speaking names are legion everywhere," the Ambassador said. "Coke and Blackstone from the homeland, John Marshall, Mr. Justice Holmes, from the United States of America, Sir Henry de Villiers from South Africa, and so on. . . .

Denial of "Isms"

"It is for this reason that the English-speaking world is in its very being the denial of those exclusive doctrines like the Communist doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Nazi doctrine of necessary ascendancy of the 'master' German race, the omnipotence of 'blood and earth,' anti-Semitism, and the other horrible political religions which are seeking to dominate mankind by violence. . . .

"The literature, the culture and the oratory of the English-speaking world has nothing exclusive or domineering about it. Wherever it goes freedom expands."

Dr. Angell said the essential principles of which our Western civilization had been slowly built were at stake in the present European struggle. If Nazi doctrines became generally accepted through German conquest, "the American republic as we have known and loved it could not long survive," he added.

Mr. Davis, formerly Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Democratic Presidential candidate in 1924, saw a message of hope in the present situation in the pages of history which show, he added, that "initial successes in a great war are rarely decisive." Americans should "defend the right and put their own house in such order that an enemy may think twice before he assails it," he declared.

A distinguished gathering of 1,400 persons attended the dinner, including Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; J. P. Morgan, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. F. Trubee Davison, the British Consul General in New York and Mrs. Godfrey D. N. Haggard, Mr. and Mrs. Learned Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie, and Mr. and Mrs. Owen D. Young.

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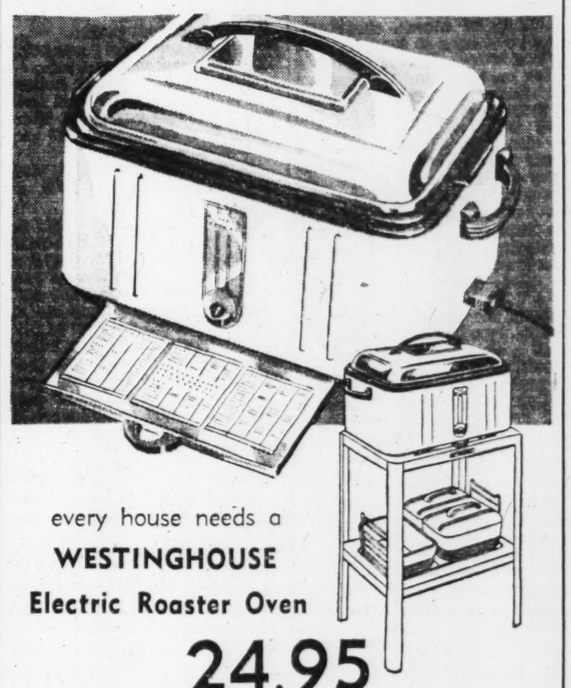
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Today's Woman

Mrs. Cordell Hull Distinguished For Graciousness and Tact

Probably No Wife of Any Secretary of State Has Made as Many Friends as She

By Mary Hornaday
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Last spring after Mrs. Cordell Hull had lunched, dined, and picnicked with royalty for about a month, a reporter asked her to tell other women how she maintained her equilibrium through such an ordeal.

"Why, there is no secret," replied the soft-spoken, gentle-eyed wife of the Secretary of State. "I just try to forget that people are royal-born and treat them as I would anyone else."

That remark explains why Virginia-born Frances Hull has made a host of lasting friendships since she came to Washington, 22 years ago, as the bride of a young Tennessee Congressman who was later to become chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Senator, and Secretary of State.

Like her husband, Mrs. Hull is quiet, unassuming—never pretending to be anything she isn't. On the other hand, she, too, has a deep sense of the dignity of her husband's high position and the propriety of actions pertaining thereto.

Mrs. Hull's first concern, she readily admits, is her husband's welfare. He is one of those men who will go without eating or recreation when his work is heavy, as it perpetually is nowadays.

Plans His Recreation

Though she is not the nagging sort, Mrs. Hull nevertheless is eagerly watchful for a chance to get her husband off for a late afternoon game of croquet, his favorite sport, or best of all, for a few days of golf putting at a quiet southern resort. When he is not feeling up to par, she readily cancels all social engagements to stay by his side.

Whatever "the Judge" says goes, with Mrs. Hull. A few weeks ago one of the best-known women's magazines asked her, along with other presidential candidates' wives, for an interview. She promised to ask her husband. The answer came back that he was not a candidate for any post and would not allow his wife to be interviewed on that basis.

As the wife of the Secretary of State, Mrs. Hull is continually faced with the problem of doing the social entertaining long considered a necessary courtesy to foreign diplomats stationed in Washington, and at the same time taking all possible short cuts to conserve her husband's strength for the arduous duties imposed upon him by a world in turmoil.

She has worked the problem out this way. Mornings and afternoons she tends to her social and political duties, usually managing to be home when her husband comes for luncheon, as he customarily does daily. The Senate Ladies Luncheon Club and the Women's National Democratic Club are organizations that still get her personal attention. Once or twice a year she entertains at one of the large public "at homes" expected of all Cabinet wives.

Busy Evenings at Home

When evening comes, Mrs. Hull settles down with her husband in the gray and green drawing room of their Carlton Hotel apartment. While the Secretary reads speeches important to the international picture, or memorandums from American diplomats abroad, Mrs. Hull sits by at her own desk, answering invitations, replying to "fan mail," or reading.

Early in the Roosevelt administration, Secretary and Mrs. Hull discussed their social dilemma together. They decided that the Secretary would either have to let his work slide, or give up being a social lion and stay with his job. He chose to work.

The Hulls are a strong-minded couple, who shape their actions by their own decisions as to what is right and what is wrong. They are unmoved by what other people say and do.

At the Pan-American Conference in Lima, Peru, a year ago, time and again Secretary and Mrs. Hull would march into an empty conference hall promptly at the hour set for the beginning of the sessions. The Latin fondness for "mañana" did not concern them. The Secretary would take his seat among the delegates and Mrs. Hull among the spectators, and wait—often a long time—for sessions to begin.

Mrs. Hull has accompanied her husband to several international conferences. She went with him to the London Economic Conference and has been several times to South America. She has entertained for and been entertained with Premiers, Crown Princes and dignitaries from all the leading nations, and has lived up to her husband's "good neighbor" policy to the fullest. She is, in fact, one of the most discreet women in the capital when it comes to talking about her husband's business.

Her Girlhood

Mrs. Hull was one of eight children born to a highly-respected Staunton, Va., industrialist and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Witz. She was christened Rose Frances. Following the example set by other members of her family, she joined the Episcopal Church in her early girlhood. Her higher education was acquired at Mary Baldwin College, a Staunton institution which last year picked the Secretary of State's wife to receive the college's Algernon Sidney Sullivan Award "for distinguished services."

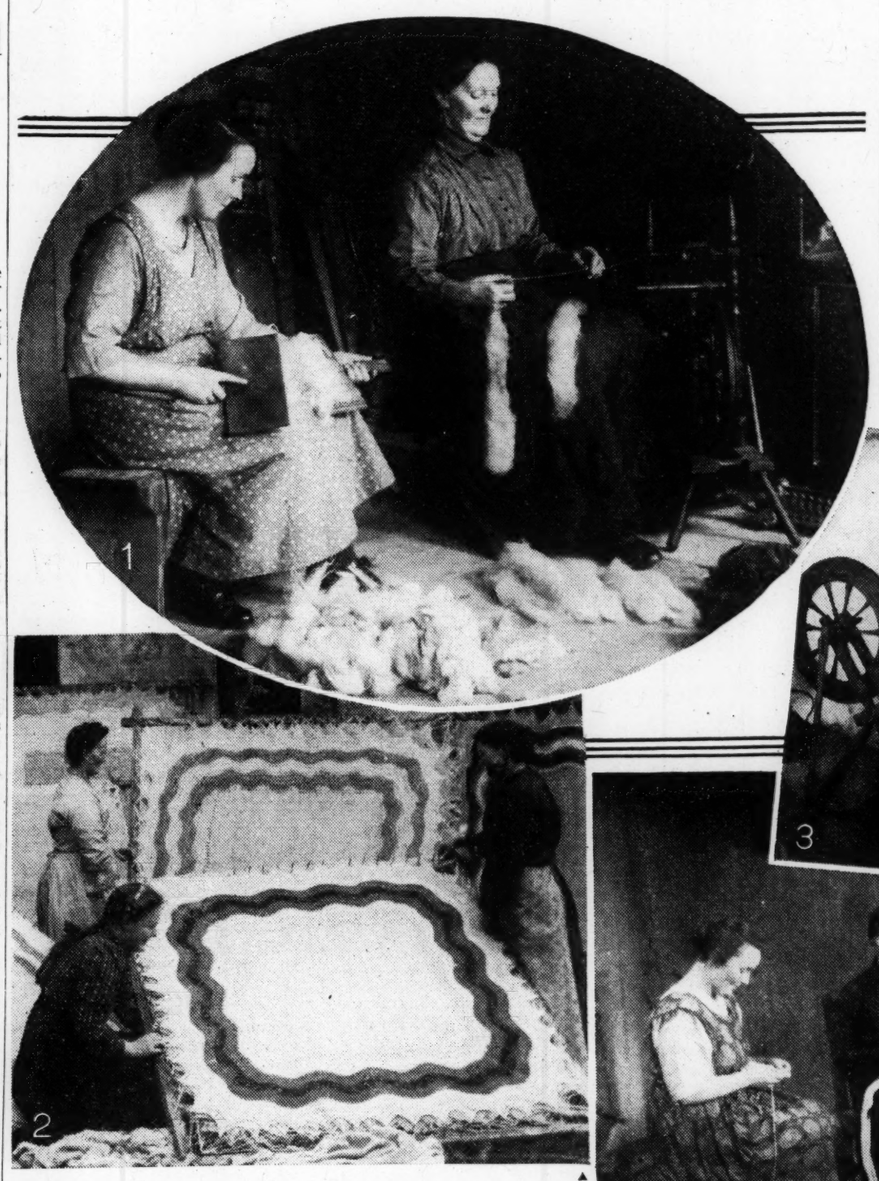
The Hulls' Washington home is a seven room apartment in the Carlton Hotel, which contains, by special dispensation of the hotel management, the only kitchenette in the building. Usually the Hulls get along with the services of only one maid, though the hotel staff is at their disposal when they entertain formally. Their car and chauffeur are furnished by the government.

Historian for Her Husband

Mrs. Hull acts as historian for her husband. Some of the souvenirs of his public career she has tucked away in scrapbooks, others she has used to decorate the walls of their apartment.

Among the Hull keepsakes are two gavels used by Mr. Hull when he was chairman of the 1924 Democratic National Convention in Madison Square Garden, an old powder horn carried by an ancestor of Secretary Hull's in the Revolutionary War, the last quill pen used at the Treasury, a set of antique ceremonial spoons from Argentina, an album of Peruvian stamps, and other gifts from various parts of the world.

Mrs. Hull plans that these prized possessions shall all go to a museum in Tennessee, the Secretary's home state, where they will be a memorial to her famous husband and, though sightseers may not realize it, to a kindly and devoted wife who has never let position or pomp go to her head.



Faith Holmes Hyers Publicizes the People's Own Possession—The Public Library

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Recently a young woman student in a Western university wrote to Faith Holmes Hyers that in her book, "The Library and the Radio," she had found a compelling inspiration to seek a librarian's career. And, she asked, how may I, like you, become a director of library publicity? To this question Mrs. Hyers' only answer could be that she herself, a pioneer in this interesting field of work, had "just grown into it." For, as Mrs. Hyers says, although business enterprises have long found publicity directors essential, it is only lately that public libraries have begun to realize their need for such a service.

Of course the successful librarian is always a publicist at heart. For, to make a real librarian, it takes not only the love of books, but also a delight in people and a desire to share with them the joys of literature. When, as in Mrs. Hyers' case, with this aptitude there also exists a definite flair for writing, backed by actual newspaper experience, the qualifications for being a library's publicity director are at hand. So, when the people of Los Angeles were being asked to float a two-million-dollar bond issue wherewith to build for their library a representative building, Mrs. Hyers, fresh from a library training course, and having also the needed newspaper background, suddenly found an unlooked-for opportunity knocking at her door.

Always before that it had been assumed that libraries flourished without needing advertising. But statistics were showing that, even in large cities, barely a third of the people ever visited the libraries. Thus it was realized that if Los Angeles were to get the magnificent structure designed for it by Bertram Goodhue, the voters must be aroused. By some news stories written enthusiastically as a part of her training work, Mrs. Hyers had obtained not only the recognition of the chief librarian, but also the commission, to do more of this sort of thing. Because she had free-lanced for the Chicago Daily News, the Los Angeles Times, and The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Hyers knew that she could reach the people via the press. So she accepted the euphonious title of "Senior Librarian in Charge of Publicity" and with an empty filing case, a typewriter, and a shiny new desk went to work to help build the Los Angeles Public Library.

Now she is listed in "American Women for 1939" and her desk is no longer new and shiny. On the contrary, it has a well-used look, and in her office the files bulge and the typewriters are kept busy. It has been her task to develop a technique for winning the people of a great city to the love of books. By frequent articles in the press, by lectures and exhibits, and now by the radio, Mrs. Hyers has made a notable success of co-ordinating the efforts of the library staff to share with the people the resources of a great public institution.

A Far-Reaching Business

A librarian's work can be a far-reaching business. That, declares Mrs. Hyers, is the joy of it. In a sense, this work reaches back into the centuries to gather age-old wisdom for the present, and it also reaches out into the future hopes of the race. Not long ago people thought of the public library as merely a storehouse of books located wherever a town or city might conveniently afford it, but today it is evident that even the remotest corners of America cannot do without its services. That is why Mrs. Hyers finds the radio a most challenging opportunity.

As a publicity medium, radio is her chief delight at present. So expert has she become at planning and conducting book broadcasts, that the American Library Association has made her chairman of its radio committee and had her write for the University of Chicago Press the book mentioned at the beginning of this article. Already she has made so welcome to thousands of listeners the theme, "This is the library speaking," that she confidently anticipates the day when this announcement will get no less response than those which herald newscasts and favorite family programs.

Message for All Citizens

Mrs. Hyers' career is an arresting proof of usefulness springing naturally from a sincere understanding of mankind's need for books. Her work, moreover, has a message for every citizen, especially for those women who are keen to guard the community's conscience. It is a reminder that the supreme importance of public libraries must never be taken for granted if their function as protector of the printed word is to continue and increase. While there were no documents, there was practically no human progress. A generation could gain experience, but only rarely could it pass experience on. The public library stands, then, as a link in "the steady gain of man." Mrs. Hyers' success challenges every community to further the usefulness of its own library, to love its growth, and never to overlook its importance in democracy.

© J. D. Rattar, Lerwick, Shetland

If you have, perhaps, a Fair Isle sweater or a cherished Shetland shawl, you will be interested in these pictures of how they are made. (1) In the long winter evenings Shetland folk gather to card and spin the wool with which they knit their world-famed wares. The younger woman in this picture has the fleece on the floor beside her. She takes a piece and dextrously cards it to remove bits of heather and other unwanted material. The older woman then spins the thread from the fluffy rolls of wool beside her. (2) Here the women are dressing the shawls they have knit, that is, they are stretching them on wooden frames. (3) In most homes in the islands, the spinning wheel occupies the favored place, probably beside the hearth, as here. (4) The two women in the center are making shawls, while their companion at the extreme right is busy with an elaborately patterned jumper.

Wheels Hum and Needles Click On Busy Shetland Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

To the colorful uncertainty of legend and the vagueness of early history belongs the romance of the knitting industry which has gained world-wide recognition for the Shetland Isles, as the home of this unique handicraft. Six centuries separate the two events that made the industry possible.

The name of the Vikings almost invariably conjures up a picture of sea-raiders, plundering and warlike, roving the seas in their galleys, seeking "new lands to conquer," but where they settled they lived peacefully as colonists. Towards the end of the ninth century Norse settlements took place in the islands and it was during their ownership that a special breed of sheep was introduced into the Shetlands. It is said that the original habitat of these particular sheep was the Caucasus Mountains.

Included Among "Tithes"

By the time that the Shetlands became annexed to Scotland as part of the dowry of Princess Margaret of Denmark, when she married James III of Scotland, the industry was of considerable consequence. For, in the late fourteenth century Shetland wool figured as an important item in the "tithes" paid by Denmark to the Pope. This, however, refers only to plain woolen goods, since the unique patterns now associated with Fair Isle knitting were not known until after the visit of the Spaniards in 1588.

While some ships of the Armada were attempting to return home round the north of Scotland, one of the galleons was forced to put in at the Fair Isle. While stranded on the island, the sailors instructed the natives in the art of knitting the intricate and colorful patterns associated with the knitwear still produced there. Many designs were said to be those in common use in Andalusia and Castille at that period; others showed Moorish and African influences, and most of them had some religious significance. Although the symbolism has completely vanished, variations of the cross are still among the most popular patterns.

Thus, to the Vikings and the Spaniards these remote islands trace their most widely known industry. Before the goods reach their destinations they pass through a lengthy and interesting process.

Gathering the Wool

The sheep are peculiarly suited to thrive in the humid bleak climate of the Shetlands, and their wool is very fine, weighing so lightly that the yield per head is seldom much more than one and a half pounds. The wool is not sheared in the ordinary way, but "plucked" from the sheep at the appropriate time, thus ensuring that the fleece is fully matured.

The next process has provided Shetland with one of its most sociable customs. This is the "kairdin'," or carding. In the long winter evenings the isles-folk gather. The largest house in the district is usually the first to hold its "wool-kairdin'" night, and the carders go in turn from house to house until all the wool has been prepared for spinning. Frequently invitations are sent out by the "guid wife" of the house, asking the crofters to her "kairdin'."

They arrive dressed in their best, bringing their cards, and after a real country "spread," or supper, each girl seats herself with perhaps two or three fleeces at her feet. A handful of wool is spread between wooden cards with short steel spikes, then the upper card is swiftly drawn through the wool, thus removing heather, roots, and other unwanted material, from the fleece, which becomes in the hands of these deft workers, soft and easily smoothed into a round "rower" (roller) ready for spinning. Later in the evening the young men of the parish join the women folk whose task is finished, and dancing and merry-making continue till early next morning.

Spinning by Hand

Much of the spinning is still done by hand, and in most homes in the islands, the spinning wheel occupies the favored place due to such a useful and unique source of income. It is at this stage that the texture of the article desired must be determined. Should the spinner intend to knit one of those gossamer-like shawls, the wool is fed sparingly to the wheel and the thread is spun so fine that the finished shawl can be passed through an ordinary finger ring. Wool for this purpose is specially plucked from the neck of the sheep where it is finer and softer than on other parts of the body.

Tighter twisting is required for the sturdier wool for hosiery, the earliest industry of these islands. Both Shetland and Fair Isle hose were well known when fishermen from all round the North Sea came to the islands, and quite a considerable trade was set up between the natives and Dutch seamen. In fact, before the last century contact between Shetland and Scotland was much more limited than trade with the Scandinavian and Northern European countries.

Native Dyes

Until recent years all the colors used in the Fair Isle work were produced from native dyes. The secret of their origin was closely guarded lest its disclosure would deprive the people of their unique industry. Lichens and mosses, scraped off the rocks, provided most of the shades, while a blackish color was obtained from peat moss, impregnated with bog iron ore. These dyes were used exclusively in Fair Isle, the original Shetland knitwear being made entirely in natural shades. Fully a hundred tones can be made between white and black (rather dark brown) through all shades of pale and deep brown, the most famous being "moorit." These and tints of gray provide ample scope for tasteful blending. Frequently shawls have dark brown borders, paling towards an almost white center, which effect is very pleasing and adds to the spiderweb delicacy of their appearance.

Many islanders have emigrated to all parts of the world, taking with them their amazing facility for creating the intricate patterns associated with the name of the Shetlands. Although suggestions have been made in regard to mass evacuation of the Fair Isle, these have not materialized, and it is unlikely that the main Shetland Islands will become uninhabited in our time. Thus we may hope to see this precious handicraft kept going in spite of all attempts to replace it by machine-made goods.

Let Small Daughter Make Jelly

Modern Recipes Are Easy to Follow, and Jellymaking Teaches Valuable Lessons in Household Skill

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "brand new" game of jellymaking charms little girls everywhere. Turning real strawberries into jelly for daddy's breakfast is just as much fun as playing house! Way back in the days when we were learning to cook, it was a difficult job to "do up" the fresh fruits. But now small daughter is introduced to all of the fun and none of the failures encountered by the previous generation of home jellymakers.

Mother, of course, should always be at hand to supervise first cooking lessons. Help is needed in lifting the kettle and handling hot jelly. Such necessary assistance can be tactfully given, so that a young cook will feel she's doing her job alone. "I made it myself!" are words to be spoken with pride by every culinary artist; and the younger the jellymaker is, the more she deserves praise for her accomplishment.

The first requisite for any young cook is her very own recipe book. A ruled notebook is splendid for the small beginner. After explaining the directions for jellymaking, mother should let the small cook copy them down for herself. That makes things easier all around, for one's own handwriting always gives a pleasant look of familiarity to the job at hand.

The recipe itself may be divided into simple steps, each plainly numbered as a unit. The first move in the game is washing glasses. Secondly, new paraffin is set to melt over hot water. All materials to be used are then placed on the table, and, finally, the jellymaking begins.

Modern jelly recipes are safe for little girls—even eight-year-olds. There's no guesswork; and the jelly jells. Daughter learns about economy because of the "extra" glasses she gets; and she is introduced to time-saving by means of the half-minute boil method. Yet perhaps it's the flavor of her ripe-fruit spreads that has the greatest appeal for our young cook!

Before making fresh strawberry jelly, a little girl does well to become familiar with the routine by trying out a recipe with bottled fruit juice. Grape jelly is always a favorite with the children. Two cups of bottled grape juice make five glasses of the finished spread. The simple 1-2-3 directions below are especially recommended for beginners:

Grape Jelly From Bottled Juice

(Makes about 5 medium glasses)

2 cups grape juice
3½ cups sugar
½ bottle of fruit pectin.

Measure sugar and grape juice into large saucepan and mix.

Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ minute.

Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly, Paraffin hot jelly at once.

After experimenting with the bottled juice any little girl wants the fun of preparing her own fruit for jelly. And at this time of year, strawberries are the favorite fruit. A dozen delicious glasses are the yield from about 3 quarts of fully ripe strawberries; and the following explicit directions are thoroughly foolproof. Let little sister have the fun of following them herself, for baby cooks invariably blossom into expert homemakers.

Ripe Strawberry Jelly

(Makes about 12 medium glasses)

4 cups berry juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice
8 cups sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, crush thoroughly or grind about 3 quarts fully ripe strawberries. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Squeeze and strain juice from 1 medium lemon.

Measure sugar and fruit juices into saucepan and mix.

Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ minute.

Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once.

Small daughter is introduced to the fun of jellymaking

Spring Cleaning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Ed.,
we have read
and digested the content
of your editorial, anent
the annual domestic rite
of spring cleaning.
We agree there should be meaning
to this annual rite of cleaning
and the poets—they should write
a sonnet
on it;
an ode or triolet
on a subject which as yet
has inspired no roundelay.
But may we say—
there is a reason.
The season
is inspiring to poet's Muse,
there are fine words from which
to choose:
like daffodil
to rhyme with rill,
or spring
which rhymes with anything—
but do you think that rolling eyes,
or poet's frenzy could devise
a rhyme for that word—vacuum?

Olive Carleton-Munro

Luncheon Dish

Lima beans baked with tomatoes and topped with bacon slices make an excellent luncheon dish.

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Films in Prospect for Boston—News of Art, Music, and the Stage

Many Changes in Programs Listed for Movie Houses

This is the season of change in the movie houses with holdovers as the exception rather than the rule. A full list of new programs is in sight for the current week, with the first of the newcomers arriving today at the Fine Arts. This is another French production, "Kreutzer Sonata," with a cast including Gaby Morlay, recently seen in "The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," Pierre Renoir, and Jean Yonnel of the Comedie Francaise.

Also on the program will be a short film showing Serge Lifar and the Corps de Ballet and Orchestra of the Paris Orchestra, with a glimpse of the ballet school, a rehearsal of the ballerinas, and a performance. An American youth film prepared by March of Time, and newsreels will complete the bill.

⁂

At the Metropolitan

"Typhoon," starring Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston, will head the program at the Metropolitan starting Thursday. An island in the Netherlands East Indies provides the chief setting for the story; and a storm, as the title suggests, supplies the climax to the picture. A Polynesian chief seems to have something to do with the complications, and so apparently does a shipwreck. Louis King directed.

"Opened by Mistake," the companion feature, has Charles Ruggles in what is said to be another of his drunken newspaper reporter roles, with a cast that includes Janice Logan, William Frawley, and Robert Paige. The story is described as a mystery comedy.

⁂

At State and Orpheum

"The House Across the Bay" will bring Joan Bennett and George Raft to the screen at the State and Orpheum Thursday in a story about a wife faced with a problem of readjustment when her husband is sent to prison. Walter Pidgeon, Gladys George, Lloyd Nolan, and June Knight are among those in the cast.

The other feature film will be "Over the Moon," co-starring Merle Oberon and Rex Harrison. The picture was produced by Alexander Korda. The plot is concerned with an heiress who goes gallivanting around the gay spots of Europe, and a country doctor who sells his Yorkshire practice so he can marry her but finds various complications in the way. The cast includes Ursula Jeans and Louis Borell.

⁂

Paramount and Fenway

"Buck Benny Rides Again" and "Charlie Chan's Murder Case" will make up the double bill at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. The program has been seen previously at the Metropolitan. The cast for "Buck Benny" includes Jack Benny, Rochester, Ellen Drew, Andy Devine, Phil Harris, Dennis Day, and Virginia Dale. The Charlie Chan story is set forth by Sidney Toler, Marjorie Weaver, and Lionel Atwill.

⁂

At Keith Memorial

Beginning Thursday, the program at the Keith Memorial will be headed by "The Primrose Path," dealing with the degraded household of the novel, "February Hill," and the daughter who manages to move out of the surroundings. Ginger Rogers, Marjorie Rambeau, Henry Travers, Joel McCrea are in the cast.

⁂

At the Telepix

Pictures of the German invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg will be shown in the Telepix Cinema program beginning Friday. There will also be a two-reel film on drunken driving which received the David S. Baer Memorial Award. Other items in the program will be a style forecast, a West Indies travel film, "Unusual Occupations," "S. O. S. Medico," cartoons, sports, and newsreels.

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At the South Station

The program of short films at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will include a travel film about the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, Jesuit explorer; "Drunk Driving" in the Crime Does Not Pay series; "Popular Science," in Technicolor; "Pop-eye" cartoon; "XXX Medico," which is described as depicting rescue work at sea; "Two of a Kind" on twins in sport; Andy Clyde comedy; Screen Snapshots, newsreels and a compilation of war films.

© Paramount

Group From 'Buck Benny Rides Again'

Left to right are Rochester, Andy Devine, Jack Benny, Ellen Drew, Virginia Dale, Phil Harris, and Lillian Cornell. The film comes Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

At the Pops Tonight

Hungarian March, 'Rakoczy,' Berlioz
Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
Scherzo from Octet ..... Mendelssohn
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nurenberg" ..... Wagner
Piano Concerto No. 2, in F minor ..... Chopin
Soloist—Elizabeth Travis
"Show Boat," selection ..... Kern
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ..... McBride
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka ..... Strauss

'Our Town' Premiere Planned

On Thursday, May 23, "Our Town" Sol Lesser's production of Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize play, opens at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters. Several stars of the picture—including Fay Bainter, Guy Kibbee, and Beulah Bondi—Sam Wood director, and Mr. Lesser will attend the opening.

The festivities on the evening of the premiere will be confined to the State Theater, where Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire will act as host for the New England Governors, who have been invited to attend. Earlier in the day, a luncheon will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and his staff as guests; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Oscar W. Haussermann, President of the Chamber of Commerce; George Hansen, President of the Retail Board of Trade, and other civic and state officials in addition to the stars of the picture, the director, producer, and author.

⁂

"Our Town" is the story of Grover's Corners, N. H., just over the line from Massachusetts. It is the story of the love of Emily Webb (Martha Scott) and George Gibbs (William Holden). It opens in 1940. It is night and the dark figure of a man is seen climbing a hill. The man is Mr. Morgan (Frank Craven). He climbs a rail fence, moves across a footbridge, stops on a hill, and looks down at the sleeping town.

"Nice town," he says. "Nobody very remarkable ever came out of it, so far as we know, but there's lots of human interest, lots of things that we know everybody's going to be interested in." Then he looks back and remembers Grover's Corners as it was in 1901; takes the audience down the hill into the past, and lets us see a day in the lives of Dr. Gibbs (Thomas Mitchell), Mrs. Gibbs (Fay Bainter), Editor Wegg (Guy Kibbee), Mr. Webb (Beulah Bondi), Howie Newsome, the milkman, (Stuart Irwin), Emily and George.

⁂

The day starts with a birth, ends with choir practice at the Presbyterian Church. That day gives a hint of the joys and tragedies that are to follow in the years to come. Mr. Morgan appears again, this time to tell the audience the love story of Emily and George in the year 1906. Whimsically, he tells how they found romance; then the scene shifts to the boy and girl. Out of a misunderstanding comes the knowledge they were meant for each other. The scene changes and Mr. Morgan takes the audience into the church where Emily and George are being married.

The story is climaxed by a sequence at night; a night in 1913. Mr Morgan walks through the dark toward their farmhouse and points to the lighted windows. The cry of a new-born child is heard.

"Our Town" ends as it started. Mr. Morgan climbs a hill, looks down at the sleeping village. "Eleven o'clock in Grover's Corners," he says. "Everybody's resting. Tomorrow's going to be another day. You get a good rest, too. Good-night." He turns, and whistling as he walks, goes down over the brow of the hill directly beyond the far fence.

Goossens' Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

The presentation of Eugene Goossens' Symphony No. 1, under the direction of the composer, proved to be the most important musical event of the season in Cincinnati. Goossens, whose creative talent is unquestioned, constructed a symphony which adhered strictly to the approved sonata form. Two motto themes, one sinister, the other plaintive and wistful, are heard in various guises throughout the four movements, unifying the whole work in a cyclic form. Goossens' long experience as conductor of symphony orchestras, operas, oratorios, and ballets prepared him in an unusual manner for this, his first, venture in purely symphonic style; yet it is in no sense a conductor's composition. The work abounds in contemporary idioms so skillfully handled and so suited to the expression that at first hearing the audience, which packed Music Hall, greeted the composer with spontaneous and prolonged applause.

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After several recalls to the stage, the men of the orchestra, to whom the work was dedicated, intoned a stirring fanfare, the audience arose, and Goossens was the recipient of an ovation that has not been equaled here for years. The symphony was repeated at the Saturday night concert and was equally well received. Critics, the men of the orchestra, and those who had had access to rehearsals were unanimously of the opinion that Goossens' Symphony No. 1 appeals because of its distinctive thematic material, its perfection of form, its great variety of brilliant orchestral technique, and its power to establish atmosphere. Its effectiveness grows with each hearing.

⁂

The Ohio division of the National Music Teachers Association and the Ohio branch of Federated Music Clubs held their annual session at the Hotel Gibson in Cincinnati in April. Samuel Sorin, winner of the national piano contest, was presented in a recital. Sorin has undoubted ability; his present appeal depends more upon technical brilliancy than upon his understanding of music as a language.

The Summer Opera Association has announced "Aïda" as its first production for the coming season, with Rose Bampton in the title role; Bruno Castagna, Ameris; Leonard Warren, Amonasro; Arthur Carron, Rhadames, and Nicola Mascona, Ramfis.

Columbia Pictures; Coburn

Martha Scott

In "The Howards of Virginia," film in preparation

Rhode Island Art

By Dorothy Adlow

Through June 23 there will be on view at the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, an exhibition of oils, water colors, prints, sculptures, and architectural models. The exhibition is a departure from the former practice of showing an American display selected by a member of the museum staff. This is a jury exhibition, and what was selected reflects as much no doubt the taste of the jury as it does the native talents of Rhode Islanders. Habitual exhibitors and local favorites were subjected to the judgment of jurors who have none of the feeling about native talent which exists in all communities. Something is lost, something gained by this detached method.

The oils make a pleasing general impression. They reveal a number of independent painters in Rhode Island who work freely and thoughtfully with no regard for what the average citizen may think. They pursue the more rarefied or more personal methods of expression, simplifying, distorting, using raw color, or dry color, or no color to impart a pictorial idea. Many diverse tendencies of modern painting are evident, from the primitive to the surrealistic, from the abstract to the naturalistic, from the personal to the detached. If there are many painters who work in the academic manner, the jury included few in this display.

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In these paintings we are made aware of strong design, the promotion of plastic rhythms, the evocation of mystifying moods, the wish to create strong and beautiful patterns. The most factual depiction is a forthright portrayal of a "Weave Shed" by Fred Copley, which describes with an almost naïve meticulousness the shapes of the looms. There is a conscientiousness in this portrayal which is almost disarming amidst the sophisticated neighboring canvases. Most of the others seek the methods of simplification, abstraction, or reorganization, so that naturalistic appearance will have less and less authority. By refining the elements of design, adjusting hues in a tonal plan, forcing certain contrasts, they strive for a more powerful expression through visual elements of design such as line, color, form, and space relations.

Exhibits which hold interest for one reason or another are: Waldo Kaufer's meticulous, dry, recondite canvases; Katherine Smith's sweeping "South Country Landscape"; Albert Gold's nicely composed "Still-Life with Cocoanuts"; Milo Winter, Jr.'s, "Shells, Cape Hatteras"; Evelyn M. Corey's rhythmical "Bluff Point"; David Aldrich's vivid "Buoys"; Robert Birrell's "A Corner of Norwood"; Benny Cohn's decorative "Kitchen Interior"; Gino Conti's El Grecan abstraction; Gerald Mast's "Mariners' Dwellings"; Martin Murry's "Men and Elements at Work"; Francis J. Gyra, Jr.'s, "Pitti Palace"; Hope C. Drury's still-life of flowers; Fred Whitaker's "November Sunset," and Dorothy Holt's clearly defined water color drawings.

⁂

The sculpture exhibition is the best we have seen in such a regional display. A carved wood, "Mother and Child," by Gino Conti is beautifully executed with flowing contours, contrasting with the fine restraint of the "Philosopher" and the "Shepherdess" by Waldemar Raemisch. Of such extremes are twentieth-century sculptors capable without somehow seeming strange or out of harmony with the times. Mr. Conti is motivated by feeling and he visualizes the subject in an actively rhythmic design which deprives the figures of naturalistic contours, but endows them with strong emotional significance. While the effect is that of the expressionists who subordinated everything to dramatic function, the treatment is reminiscent of baroque sculpture in which figures were modeled in angular distorted contours.

Mr. Raemisch, on the other hand, recalls the serenity of Gothic sculpture in which the prevailing mood is tranquility. Feeling is held in reserve, implied rather than expressed. A head, "Dora," by Vaslav Mariinsky is interesting for a suave, free execution. Other sculptures which engage interest are "Mother and Child," by Mabel Gardener and "Shark," ingeniously composed by Carleton Goff.

The architectural exhibits show more immediate bearing on modern life and planning with a function. They are beautifully installed, as indeed is the entire exhibition.

The regional display helps bring to light unknown talents. There may be some question as to the advisability of practicing the strict jury system in such exhibitions. In Albany, N. Y., the rejected as well as the accepted contributions were displayed. Thus the public had an opportunity to see all the work submitted, and to judge for itself.

Season's End

After this week, Boston will be playless. "The Hands of the Clock" at the Plymouth will close Saturday night, to open Monday at the Belasco in New York, under the new title of "At the Stroke of Eight." The Shuberts have withdrawn as co-producers of the piece, which will be presented in New York by Joseph M. Gaites and Albert de Courville.

"Keep Off the Grass," the musical at the Shubert, also concludes its Boston stay this week. Its New York opening is set for Thursday of next week. Edward Everett Horton closes his tour in "Springtime for Henry" Saturday night at the Wilbur. No other bookings are in sight for the spring.

Priestley Play Given By Students

Pen, Paint, and Pretzels at Tufts College marked its thirtieth anniversary by presenting at Jackson Gymnasium last evening the first American performance of J. B. Priestley's "Johnson Over Jordon." The play was produced in London about a year ago with Ralph Richardson in the leading role.

It is an unusual piece, with an experimental technique, mingling fantasy, symbolism, and realism. Masks are employed. There are bits of impressionistic dancing. Voices are heard on a loudspeaker. Lighting effects are used to heighten the illusion. The technical demands tax the resources of an undergraduate theater, but in general the students managed well with the stage requirements and with the acting.

⁂

On the program, "Johnson Over Jordan" is described as a "modern morality play." Johnson has just passed on when the play begins, and through the three acts that follow he may be seen reviewing his earthly career, his joys, temptations, perplexities, impulses, failures, and accomplishments. Not all that Mr. Priestley may be trying to say is clear, but at his best he reaches moments that are emotionally moving and filled with the warmth of sympathy and compassion.

Each of the three acts is divided into two parts: in one of them, Johnson's mourning family and friends may be observed; in the other, Johnson himself is to be seen. In the first two acts, he is bewildered by the surroundings in which he finds himself, in a kind of dream perhaps, preoccupied by financial worries, besieged by questions put to him by hurried examiners, seeking spurious pleasures, discovering the tragedy beneath them and turning in horror from the depths of evil that he finds. It is in these scenes that the stylized nature of the play is most conspicuous, with grotesque masks and mysterious figures in the midst of a calculated confusion.

⁂

The play seems at its best in the third act in a scene in the Inn at the World's End. There the hero recalls fragments of the pleasant things in his life. He meets an actor whom he had admired in childhood, characters in books that he had read. He finds again the moment when his employer had complimented him upon his progress. He shares confidences with his children. He catches again his first glimpse of the girl who was to be his wife and remembers with her their early experiences together. At the end, all of them vanish. The door of the inn opens, and he steps forth alone into the new world before him.

What Mr. Priestley seems to be attempting is not so much to present a theory of the hereafter as to set forth the character of a contemporary Everyman as he might see himself in retrospect, with his strengths and weaknesses, his mistakes and his successes. It is an ambitious undertaking that even in professional hands might seem puzzling. In the present production, the students have been aided by three alumni members of the cast. The play has been directed by Marston Balch. Settings and costumes have been designed by Carlene Samoiloff, and masks painted by Mstislav Dobujinsky. Choregraphy is by Grace Lincks.

E. F. M.

News of the Screen

New York

Spencer Tracy, star of "Edison the Man," will take part in ceremonies attendant upon the world premiere of that film being held simultaneously at six theaters in the Oranges, N. J., on Thursday evening. Clarence Brown, director of the film; Rita Johnson, who has a featured role, Ann Rutherford of M-G-M, Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, Gov. and Mrs. A. Harry Moore, U. S. Minister to Canada James H. R. Cromwell and Mrs. Cromwell are among those who will attend the premiere. The six-way opening will climax an Edison "Pageant of Progress," which will include various special daytime events and a ball. Governor Moore has proclaimed Thursday a state holiday.

⁂

Five new films, made possible by recent story purchases, are being prepared for production by Darryl F. Zanuck of 20th Century-Fox. They are "Lucky Baldwin," based on C. B. Glasscock's racing story novel; "Wild Geese Calling," from a new novel by Stewart Edward White; "Man Hunt," based on Geoffrey Household's "Rogue Male"; "Chad Hanna," from the novel of Walter D. Edmonds; and "Tin Pan Alley," a large musical.

⁂

Thirteen independent producers will invest a total of $30,000,000 in 22 film productions to be released by United Artists during the season of 1940-41. This announcement was made by Murray Silverstone, chief of world-wide operations of United Artists, at the company's annual convention which concludes today at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Another sales conference will be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, May 17, 18, and 19. Producers releasing through United Artists are Charles Chaplin, Samuel Goldwyn, Alexander Korda, David O. Selznick, Walter Wanger, Edward Small, Hal Roach, Sol Lesser, Ernest Lubitsch, David L. Loew and Albert Lewin, James Roosevelt, Richard Rowland, and Gabriel Pascal.

⁂

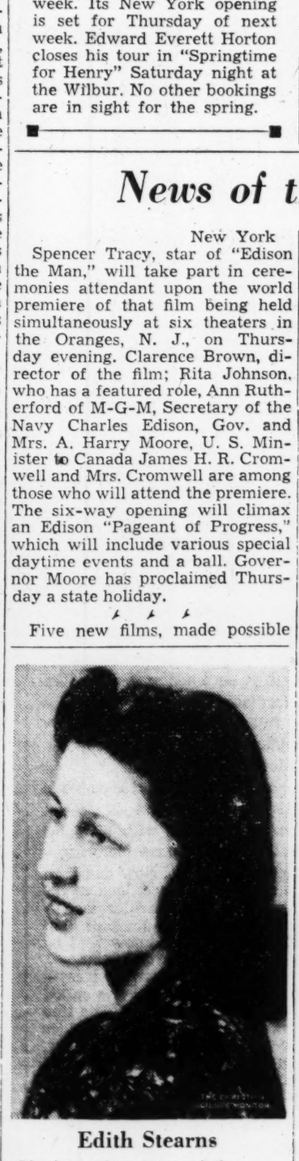
Miriam Hopkins will be starred in Warners' "The House on the Hill," based on the work of the same name by Somerset Maugham.

⁂

John Garfield, recently seen on Broadway in "Heavenly Express," has left for the West Coast by automobile. Mr. Garfield is scheduled to begin work soon on "Fiesta in Manhattan" based on the novel of Charles Kaufman.

⁂

Brian Aherne has been engaged by Columbia for a new romantic comedy tentatively entitled, "Gribouille." Charles Vidor will direct and Rita Hayworth may play the feminine lead.



Edith Stearns

Pianist and member of the music faculty of Boston University, who will give a recital at the Little Theater, Blagden Street, Thursday evening.

Scene From 'Kreutzer Sonata'

French film now on the screen at the Fine Arts

Music Notes

At the Composers' Forum-Laboratory meeting tonight in Huntington Chambers Hall, Heinrich Gebhard will play the piano part of his poem for violin and piano, "Autumn Skies"; William Haddon, state supervisor of the Massachusetts WPA Music Project, will play the piano part in his Violin Sonata, and Margaret Starr McLain of the Boston University School of Music will play several of her own pieces. Robert Strassburg's "Concentration Camp," which was played at the April meeting of the Forum-Laboratory, will be repeated. Other composers who will be heard on the program include Mario Balsamo, Rhoda Joan, and Annice Siler. The meeting is free and open to the public.

⁂

Edith Stearns

The program which Edith Stearns, pianist, will present at the Little Theater, Blagden Street, tomorrow evening follows: Prelude and Fugue in F minor, Bach; Sonata in A major, Beethoven; Caprice from "Soirées de Vienne," Schubert-Liszt; Prelude in C sharp minor, Rachmaninoff; three Etudes, Chopin; Rhapsody, G minor, and Intermezzo, E major, Brahms; Nocturne, C minor, and Scherzo, C sharp minor, Chopin.

⁂

WPA Symphony Orchestra

The Massachusetts WPA Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting, a Massachusetts WPA Music Project unit, will be heard at the Museum of Fine Arts, Sunday afternoon at 2:30. The concert is free and open to the public.

⁂

Grosbayne for Palestine

Benjamin Grosbayne, who conducted the Symphony Hall Pops on Harvard Night, Monday, has accepted an engagement to conduct the Palestine Symphony Orchestra for a series of ten concerts this summer, provided war does not spread to the Mediterranean.

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The Home Forum

Save Our Alley!

To the Honorable, The City Fathers:

With one accord, with single voice, swells the chorus of earnest entreaty, as we herewith petition you to spare our alley.

We learn that the spreading sea of hard cement moves on the schedule of the Street Department closer and closer. In a few months, it will be too late, and the grinding whirr of the concrete mixer will be heard at our very (back) doors. So we must raise our voices while yet there is time.

Please do not misunderstand us. We do not protest against the expense of the inevitable assessment. . . . No, we are a reasonably prosperous, and certainly progressive, community, here in Chevy Chase. We generously support many neighborhood enterprises.

* * *

"Yet you are protesting against the paving of your alleys? Surely you are not serious! Why, that's a standard improvement which everybody has always wanted and constantly pressed as quite necessary to up-to-date requirements." (So do we anticipate your first reply.)

Yes, Honorable Fathers, we realize that paving is universal in city planning. But we are serious. In this one regard, we do not wish to be improved! We like our good solid earth and gravel. It's something like "native soil" to us! And we cannot surrender it to stern, hard, cold cement without a struggle. That is, we must strive to make you understand.

Oh, no, we are not sentimentalists, as celebrated (somewhat doubtfully) in a certain type of song about the supreme appeal of shanties in old shantytown, and all that sort of thing. But there are no shanties or hovels that need clearing away around here. Out in this beautiful suburb, six miles from the center, we enjoy much of the sweep of the countryside. And we want to keep it country, all the way back of the properly paved street running in front of our homes.

* * *

For, you see, many of our spacious yards are not fenced along the back, that is, along our alley. So we move freely back and forth across the alley to the back yards facing us. The alley is our intimate neighborhood thoroughfare, along which we stroll as along a country lane. We gather in small groups to watch (and advise) a neighbor busily tinkering with his car, inside or outside his garage. Here, in the alley, we gather to plumb the absorbing mysteries of our gardenings, in planning or in the execution. Here, more or less as nuisances, we mingle with the children at their games.

In one simple, impressive word, our alley is our Community Club. Nothing less. And it's our Country Club, too, quite enough for many of us. Yes, our alley is nothing less than the general Neighborhood Club, for both young and old. And the membership dues consist of the one universal medium of exchange—friendliness.

* * *

So we think you may understand why our alley means so much to us.

But will it not be even better, when paved?

Our answer is the very heart of this petition. What does "better" mean? If a city street is better than a country lane—yes. But people don't saunter and hold meetings of the Community Club in the middle of those streets! Nor should they be the playgrounds for the children. Streets are highways; alleys can be—everything else, at least so much else that neighbors need, under open skies!

But you are still puzzled by our apparent horror of good civilized cement? We can hear you asking quite naturally: "And how is paving going to interfere with your 'Club,' as you call it?"

* * *

Well, we realize that the difference between the "good earth" and cement must be experienced to be appreciated. It's the world of difference between the busy highway and the winding shady lanes that escape from it on both sides to lose themselves in woods and fields afar.

"Good fences make good neighbors," we read in Robert Frost's poem ("Mending Wall")—where neighbors keep cows. But we don't happen to enjoy the luxury of our own cows. We are happily free from fences here; we feel the neighborly spirit of the other eloquent line in the poem, "Something there is that doesn't love a wall"!

Now, if you pave over the beloved earth of our alley, you are erecting fences; more than that, high walls around each of our yards. That hardness creates just another street. Instinctively we avoid the bleak, unyielding surface. There's enough hardness that we must tread, sidewalks and such. And then, think of the children: we don't want them to play on a paved alley, do we? They can't slide and tumble at will on anything so destructive. Their playground is gone!

* * *

No, the horizontal walls of your hard cement will make us less "good neighbors"! Oh, yes, we'll gladly keep what mud and ruts come from snows and rains. They don't trouble us hardy rural folk! And we delight in the broad scrapers that appear opportunely out of nowhere, now and then, to level us off. Why, that's a neighborhood event for all!

So let the rains come and the winds blow "up our alley"! We like our mud and ruts, for it's our good earth. It brings us together. Let us remain "alley-dwellers" in the best sense! . . . Decorous city-dwellers, who love our country lane. . . . Don't "improve" us.

Please spare our alley!

PAUL KAUFMAN

The Poster

Some days are powerful. The light, the air, the wind, the flashes of color are so strong that it is all one can do to keep his feet on the ground. As for his thoughts, they have taken wing and who would wish them back? Who would recall thoughts that have been captured by spring and, somewhere beyond the blue, have met the full glory of morning? They are away on mighty quests even while one walks the roads and boards a bus and settles down meekly on a well-worn seat.

There are daffodils in the parks, bold blooms standing proudly inside the high railings, royal flowers lifting their heads within sight of the Palaces. There are sweeps of scilla in the grass, heavenly blue, so evasive and ethereal they seem. There are veteran plane trees, patterning the sky with far-flung branches and finest twigs; and there is a blackbird singing. Powerful days, so powerful as to obliterate all lesser things that would obtrude. What can outwit a spring morning and a blackbird's song?

A pavement artist had fixed a square of brown paper to the railing above his pictures. On the paper he had chalked a few words: "Turned out nice, ain't it?"

When one reached home that evening, someone asked what was on the posters. The posters? He had only noticed one, the piece of brown paper flapping backwards and forwards on the railing.

D. A. L.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CHILDREN": *A Painting by Valentin Serov*

VALENTIN SEROV (1864-1911) was the son of the Russian composer, A. Serov, and was a pupil of Repin. He also came under the influence of Bastien LePage and Anders Zorn. This portrait of Serov's own children reminds us of Zorn, who, too, liked to paint subjects in the open air in bright light, depicting them with broad, summarizing strokes of the brush. It has the effect of a sketch rather than a planned portrait, and must have been quickly done, to have caught two little boys in so casual a pose, contemplating the sea. The picture is in the collection of the Russian State Museum in Leningrad.

In the College Woods

(Swarthmore, Pennsylvania)

I think of Shelley when I wander here
In this still spot, so shut off from the world
Where small, blue scillas carpet the damp ground,
And daffodils their golden glory swirl
Across the young green of the wooded hills.
Here, Shelley might have watched his soaring lark;
Here, Wordsworth might have found his daffodils!

Here, I delight in spring's fresh loveliness
And find no words half delicate enough
To picture this pale purity for you—
These drifts of fluted, yellow daffodils,
This arch of sky, cloud-fleeced and deeply blue—
I have not Shelley's soaring, eager words
Nor Wordsworth's stately craftsmanship and art:
I stand here in hushed silence, reverently,
With spring's pale promise trembling in my heart.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

A Living Master of the Violin

Years ago, when portable typewriters were more of a novelty than they are now, I carried one with me to France. On the way over, I showed it one day to the ship's purser, who had never before seen one. He examined it admiringly, exclaimed over its lightness and compactness, and finally relinquished it with a sigh, remarking regretfully, "But, of course, Monsieur, such a machine would be of little use to me. I never go anywhere!"

I thought of that incident when Heifetz and I were discussing this chapter.

"What about the biographical part of it?" I asked.

"I wish you'd keep it short," he answered. "Just make it: 'Born in Russia, first lessons at three, debut in Russia at seven, debut in America in 1917.' That's all there is to say, really. About two lines."

And so, obediently, I give you Jascha Heifetz's autobiography, exactly as dictated. In a way, he is right. That is about all there is to say. A man can run away to sea at an early age, work as a cook in a lumber camp, serve with the Foreign Legion, boss a railroad construction gang, and finally emerge as a first-rate novelist. Most assuredly he will never end up as a great violinist.

No concert artist can afford the sort of personal life that makes melodramatic reading for the layman. Heifetz, who, like so many musicians, is fond of figuring, will tell you that up to now he has spent upwards of 66,000 hours—about two fifths of his waking life—in playing the violin. In the course of spending them he has been around the world four times and has played in almost every country on the face of the globe; at thirty-eight, he has already traveled a distance equivalent to two round trips to the moon, and is well on the first leg of a third. Nevertheless, his career, stripped to its essentials, has inevitably been one of: practice—travel—rehearse—play—sleep, repeated, with slight variations, year after year, for thirty-odd years. The important things about him are not "Where has he been and how did he get there?" so much as "What has he done and who is he?"

You know the short and simple answer to the first question. He has played the fiddle; played it in a manner that few men, living or dead, have ever equaled. Ranking artists is a silly business, and "the greatest in the world" is nothing more, in the last analysis, than the expression of somebody's opinion. But as far back as that fabulous twenty-seventh of October in 1918, when a slender, seventeen-year-old Russian boy first stepped on the stage of New York's Carnegie Hall, we all knew that the ranks of the living masters of the violin had received another recruit.

The most obvious aspect of his playing was, and still is, his incredible technical mastery, a mastery so complete that the lay listener becomes unconscious of it. It takes another violinist, I think, fully to appreciate Heifetz's technique, just as it takes an engineer to appreciate the silent perfection of a smoothly running piece of machinery. He is one of the comparatively few musical artists, even among the great ones, who can be described, somewhat inadequately, as "safe," the master craftsmen upon whom you can rely to accomplish, completely, whatever they set out to do. Once in a while you run across a singer to whom you can listen without wondering whether or not he is going to manage that tricky chromatic passage or whether she is going to hit that high B-flat; a pianist upon whom you can count not to muff that run in thirds; a horn player who, you know, isn't going to blow a bubble at the end of Siegfried's fanfare.

Heifetz is one of those. You may differ with his interpretation of a given piece of music, but so far as concerns his ability to play it, you can settle back in your seat without misgivings. You can count on the crystal purity of his intonation, the perfection of his harmonics, the evenness of his tone, and the dazzling surety of his bowing. He will never let you down.—From "The Well Tempered Listener," by DEEMS TAYLOR. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

In May Come Apple Blossoms

It is sad that we missed May here—the nicest month, it is so filled with promise. And with performance too. Then the lilacs are a joy—big full-blossomed white ones by the gate, dark purple ones by the stone wall, and common lilacs everywhere. . . .

And in May come apple blossoms. We have no really good apple trees and so do not look upon them as factories, with blossoms the first step in a process of manufacturing—as the local apple growers do. Now and then Harold, our nearest farmer, will look at his trees when they are buried under sweet-smelling spring snowdrifts and admit that they are "pretty nice." But I know that he is seeing them with an economic squint.

In our mowing are three crabapple trees—two little ones and the enormous one called The Old Crabapple Woman's Tree. This tree comes right down to the ground on all sides and you push the boughs apart to enter. Inside is a tent, an igloo, a pavilion. And when the tree is in bloom it is like being in a popcorn ball—a popcorn ball with a music box in it, for it is alive with bees. And because our apple trees have no aspirations we can pick the blossoms—great boughs of pink and white on the terrace, in the dining room and bathroom.

In May too, early, come the cowslips. Up beyond the house where the brook comes out of the woods, it is broad and marshy, and stretching from one side to the other is a yellow and green brocade. While it is still winter in the brook the cowslips bloom. We jump from tuft to tuft out into the marsh and fill our hands, our arms, our gathered-up skirts, to spilling with crisp, golden blossoms. Many country people eat them. They taste like spinach. Well, someday, maybe, . . . but I don't like the idea. Perhaps pink peonies are delicious too, just like boiled cabbage.—From "Free . . . For Three Months Only," by DWIGHT HUTCHINSON. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye.)

Tenure

A pair of phoebes owns this curve in the stream.
A month before the first swallow
They surveyed this acre of gray woods,
Rock-ledge to leafy hollow.

Now wren and robin are here,
Thrush, warbler and the shy veery.
The phoebes permit them, but make known
This is their territory.

By rights of discovery and precedence,
And for the small and solid reason
That under the peaked eaves of this house
Is the first mud-nest of the season.

—WINIFRED GRAY STEWART, in *Trails*

"My friend and I"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes one hears the sorrowful expression, "My friend and I have separated." Notwithstanding the possibilities of mutual aid and happiness in friendship, too often has this bond been broken by self-seeking or ambition on the part of one or both of those concerned. Hearts have been hardened and distrust of mankind entertained as a result of such ruptures. Without the knowledge that God is the one infinite Friend, human friendship lacks the only foundation on which fidelity and affection can be secure. In "Retrospection and Introspection" Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 80): "There are no greater miracles known to earth than perfection and an unbroken friendship. We love our friends, but ofttimes we lose them in proportion to our affection. The sacrifices made for others are not infrequently met by envy, ingratitude, and enmity, which smite the heart and threaten to paralyze its beneficence."

The desolation and loneliness of the human heart are healed when Love is found to be the divine Principle, God, who creates and maintains all that is lovely and good. The understanding of God as the one Friend, forever reflected by man, is of the utmost importance; for the proving of this truth requires that each one shall in his own thinking and living reflect the one Friend, express the Love which is universal and impartial. This view of Friend, as Principle, removes the longing for personal friends, waking rather the desire in oneself to be a friend to all through reflecting in one's life the universal Love which is God.

This true loving and living fills the waste places of seemingly lost friendships or aloneness with the rich satisfaction of communing with God and reflecting Him, as Friend, to all. In this true view, the concept expressed in the phrase, "My friend and I," is exalted beyond the finite personal sense to the conscious realization that since God is Friend, then each one, as God's child, expresses Friend. When one, instead of seeking how he can win personal friends, thus seeks to manifest what he knows of God, he will find his experience being enriched with many lovely manifestations of friendliness. "The 'I,'" Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 195, 196), "will go to the Father when meekness, purity, and love, informed by divine Science, the Comforter, lead to the one God."

Christ Jesus said (John 12:32), "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." And near the close of his companionship with his disciples he said, "I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you." And he had just told them, "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you" (John 15:12, 15). Here he made plain the true way of friendship, each sharing with others what he has learned of the Father. As he had shared with these friends what he knew of God, the Father, so after his departure they continued with one another in close bonds of Christly affection.

One who had spent many years of his life in suffering, and who at length was healed through reading the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, in his grateful testimony recorded in the chapter "Fruitage" in this textbook says (p. 695): "Life was being lived from a new basis, the old things of personal sense were passing away and all things becoming new." He had learned, as he continues, "that the infinite good is the one Friend upon whom we can call at all times, an all-powerful, ever-present help in every time of trouble; that His children are really governed in peace and harmony by spiritual law, and as the right understanding of it is gained, the other things soon follow, bringing a peace the human concept can never know." In finding God, as Friend, this seeker after Truth in Christian Science gained, as has many another, the true sense of harmony, which changes the whole course of one's thinking and living from materiality to the spiritual outlook upon reality.

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 266): "Would existence without personal friends be to you a blank? Then the time will come when you will be solitary, left without sympathy; but this seeming vacuum is already filled with divine Love. When this hour of development comes, even if you cling to a sense of personal joys, spiritual Love will force you to accept what best promotes your growth." This need not mean to us that we should not have friends, for indeed we should have many of them; but we should not believe that existence can ever be a "blank" or a "vacuum," since infinite divine Love is ever present, protecting us and making manifest to us all that is beautiful and good, as we look for all that is real in Spirit. Mrs. Eddy goes on to say: "Thus He teaches mortals to lay down their fleshliness and gain spirituality. This is done through self-abnegation. Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"МОЙ ДРУГ И Я"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Мы слышим иногда грустное восклицание: "Мой друг и я, мы разошлись." Несмотря на то, что, именно, в дружбе можно найти и взаимную поддержку и взаимное счастие, союз слишком, увы, часто бывает расторжен, благодаря эгоизму или властолюбию одной или обеих сторон. В результате такого разрыва, чувства черствеют и человек начинает питать недоверие к человечеству. Если нам не ведомо, что именно Бог является единственным, бесконечным Другом, то человеческая дружба лишена единственной надежной основы для верности и любви. В своей книге "Retrospection and Introspection" Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит (стр. 80): "Земля не ведает более великих чудес, нежели совершенство и непрекращающаяся дружба. Мы любим наших друзей, но часто утрачиваем их пропорционально нашим чувствам. Жертвы, принесенные ради других, нередко бывают встречаемы завистию, неблагодарностию и враждебностию, что наносит удар в сердце и грозит парализовать его благотворность."

Скорбь и сердечное одиночество исцеляются, когда мы узнаем, что Любовь есть божественный Принцип, Бог, который создает и поддерживает все, что прекрасно и хорошо. Ясное понимание, что Бог наш единственный Друг, извечно отражаемый человеком, имеет чрезвычайно важное значение, ибо для того, чтобы доказать эту истину, каждый должен, как в мыслях своих, так и в жизни, отражать своего единственного Друга, выражать Любовь, которая универсальна и беспристрастна. С этой точки зрения, понятие о Друге, как о Принципе, устраняет в человеке тоску по личным друзиям и вызывает в нем желание быть другом всех, отражая в своей жизни вселенскую Любовь, которая есть Бог.

Жить и любить по настоящему заполняет одиночество и то пустое место, которое осталось после кажущейся утраты дружб, заполняет ощущением глубокого удовлетворения от общения с Богом и отражения Его, как Друга всех. С этой точки зрения, слова "Мой друг и я" приобретают смысл, выходящий далеко за пределы конечных человеческих чувств. Смысл этих слов заключается в осознанном понимании, что если Бог есть Друг, то каждый из нас, как чадо Божие, выражает Друга. Кто не ищет личных друзей, но вместо этого старается проявлять в своей жизни то, что он знает о Боге, тот увидит на опыте, что именно тогда-то жизнь его обогатится многими прекрасными проявлениями дружественных к нему чувств. "'Я' идет к Отцу, когда кротость, чистота и любовь, одушевленные божественной Наукой, Утешителем, ведут к единому Богу,"—так говорит Mrs. Эдди в своей книге "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 195, 196).

Христос Иисус сказал (Иоанн 12:32): "И когда я вознесен буду от земли, всех привлеку к себе." Когда-же приблизился конец его общения с учениками, он сказал: "Я назвал вас друзиями, потому что сказал вам все, что слышал от Отца моего." До этого он только что сказал им: "Сия есть заповедь моя, да любите друг друга, как я возлюбил вас" (Иоанн 15:12, 15). Тут он ясно указал истинный характер дружбы: каждый должен делить с другими то, чему он научился от Отца. Как он делился с ними тем, что он знал о Боге, Отце так, после его ухода, продолжали и они в тесном единении Христовой любви.

Некто проведший много лет своей жизни в страданиях, был наконец исцелен через чтение книги текста Mrs. Эдди "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"; он говорит следующее в своем преисполненном благодарности свидетельстве, приведенном в главе "Плоды" (книга текста стр. 695), "Жизнь стала протекать на новых началах, все старое, созданное личными чувствами постепенно сглушевывалось, уступая место полному обновлению." Он познал, продолжает он, "что бесконечное, добро—единственный, всесильный Друг, всегда готовый нам помочь, когда мы в беде и к которому мы можем взывать в любое время; что дети Его действительно управляемы духовным законом в мире и гармонии и что, наконец, если все это будет правильно усвоено, то за этим скоро последует и остальное, принеся с собой успокоение, которое нельзя себе представить умом человеческим." Найдя в Боге своего Друга, этот ищущий Истину в Христианской Науке постиг, как и многие другие, настоящее чувство гармонии, что совершенно изменило все направление его мыслей и его жизни: от материальности он перешел к духовной точке зрения на реальность.

В Science and Health Mrs. Эдди пишет (стр. 266): "Покажется ли вам жизнь без личных друзей лишенной содержания? В таком случае наступит час, когда вы окажетесь в одиночестве, без сочувствия к вам; но эта кажущаяся пустота уже заполнена божественной Любовию. Когда этот час вашего развития пробьет, то если вы даже будете крепко держаться чувств личных радостей, духовная Любовь заставит вас принять то, что будет лучше способствовать вашему росту." Это не значит, что мы не должны иметь друзей; мы должны их иметь в обилии. Но мы никогда не должны думать, что жизнь может быть "лишенной содержания," или "пустотой," раз что бесконечная божественная Любовь всегда с нами, защищая нас и выявляя нам все, что прекрасно и благостно, по мере того, как мы ищем в Духе все, что реально. Mrs. Эдди говорит далее: "Так научает Он смертных слагать с себя телесность и стяжать духовность. Это совершается через само-отречение. Вселенская Любовь есть божественный путь в Христианской Науке."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Research Held as Vital Need of N. E. Industry

Yankee ingenuity, coupled with modern inventive progress, creeps up on established industries, with new products, new materials and new methods, and does it so rapidly, that—all too often—the old establshed industries and their products become obsolete almost overnight.

Thus in effect does Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, warn industry of the urgent need of research to keep abreast of the times, and meet the increasing competition, the shifting consumer demand, and the accelerating technological changes of the present day.

Although New England has one-sixth of the total research laboratories in the nation, that are producing new and improved products contributing to the higher living standards of the world, it is felt by the New England Research Day Committee, headed by Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, that many manufacturers are too content with their present products and production methods.

Aid to Competition

This committee was organized to stimulate these companies into utilizing facilities for research that are available in New England, the better to compete with industries in other sections of the country. Research Day was subsequently established, three years ago.

This year the observance of Research Day seems headed for the most elaborate and detailed celebration of any yet held. Industry in all six New England States is to join in observing the day, starting tomorrow in Worcester and continuing Friday in the other four communities of Massachusetts where meetings are scheduled.

Ten communities in New England are observing the day. Those in Massachusetts are in Boston, Cambridge, Waltham, Worcester, and Amherst. Others will be at the University of Maine, the University of New Hampshire, Norwich University, and at Providence and New Haven.

Exhibits Planned

New products developed through research will be on exhibition at the Boston Chamber of Commerce all day Friday. At the First National Bank on Friday, a display of 75 patent models will illustrate the value of industrial research to the progress of the nation.

Boston's research day meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, where a luncheon-session will be held at 12:30 p. m. Friday, at which more than 500 persons will hear the address of L. A. Hawkins, Executive Engineer of the General Electric Company research laboratories.

How research brought about the growth of the General Electric will be told by Mr. Hawkins, as well as something about the famous "House of Magic," which is considered the outstanding exposition of research industry.

New Products

Worcester's observance will be Thursday at the Hotel Bancroft. New products will be exhibited at the Rotary Club, in department store windows and in the lobby of the hotel at night, while a dinner meeting in the evening will feature a group of speakers led by Milton Beecher of the Norton Company. A symposium on the value of industrial research will follow.

In Cambridge the observance will be Friday evening at the Walker Memorial, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Two of the speakers will be Clifford S. Anderson, of the Norton Company, Worcester, and James E. Green, public relations counsellor of New York.

Programs for research day are under the auspices of such organizations as the New England Council, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Engineering Societies of New England, Inc., Boston Chamber of Commerce, and various chambers of commerce, colleges, universities, industrial companies and individuals.

Research is the best insurance policy for the future of any New England industry, according to Dr. Compton, who adds that it widens the market for raw materials, provides the basis for new industries, and the rehabilitation of old ones, increases employment, insures better value for the consumer, and makes for a higher living standard.

Intensive, organized effort to discover the new thing that is better, or the process that is cheaper, is now world-wide, Dr. Compton said. "No industry dare consider itself safe from this form of competition, least of all those in New England, the country's most mature industrial area," he said.

Mock Convention Rocks 'Hill'

If the weather bureau had reported local disturbances on the south side of Beacon Hill today there would have been no surprise.

At number 46 Beacon Street, in the stately halls of the usually docorous Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, the roll of drums, blare of trumpets, screeches of horns, cheers and catcalls gave noisy evidence that the first political convention of this eventful election year was in mock session.

It was a political convention in the fullest sense, replete with music, singing, parading. When the things had cleared up late this afternoon no candidate had been nominated for the Presidency.

Accepting the alleged challenge of John B. Hamilton to save the country, the "National Chairman" in the person of Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, told the "delegates," "This is our hour. We purpose to take over all great national questions and to demand our share of the acclaim and publicity and emoluments that have made our party great in the past and will keep us great in the future."

The "great national questions" which occupied the convention were pensions for great granddaughters to which the Vermont delegation objected on the ground that there were too many of them—every woman being a great granddaughter—and the dilemma of California which came to the convention without a favorite daughter—there being so many favorites in Hollywood.

The convention hall was thrown into a turmoil—aided and abetted by a cheer leader who held up signs in radio-studio fashion bearing the words "cheers," "boohs," "laughter"—when the three nominees for President, Elizabeth Arden, Gracie Allen, and Mae West withdrew on learning that the minimum age for President was 35.

Puerto Rico, pledged to James M. Curley, moved his nomination by default but was shouted down.

Walt Disney, whose name was presented to the Convention as candidate for Vice-President, seemed to have a slight "edge" on Emily Post as the time for voting drew near.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon; occasional showers and slight temperature change tonight and Thursday; lowest tonight near 50 degrees; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers in west and south portions Thursday and in extreme southwest portion late tonight; not much change in temperature.

For Remaining New England States: Showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh easterly winds over south and moderate shifting winds becoming east or northeast over north portion; increasing cloudiness with showers Thursday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

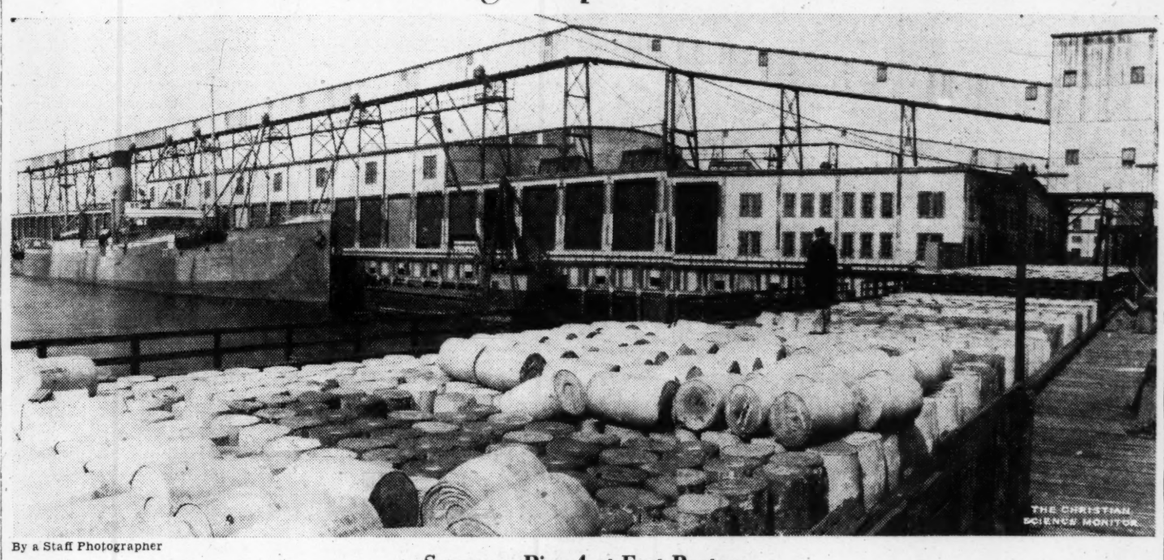
	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	68	New Orleans	69	78
Chicago	48	85	New York	62	79
Denver	43	65	Norfolk	69	91
Helena	44	72	Philadelphia	63	87
Kansas City	49	65	St. Louis	51	82
Los Angeles	57	80	San Francisco	51	67
Miami	75	79	Washington	69	92
Minneapolis	38	53			

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 15.
B—Maximum, May 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:35 p. m., D. S. T.; height 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 5:57 a. m., D. S. T.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:29 p. m. Wednesday

Flood of Incoming Shipments Overflows Piers



By a Staff Photographer

Scene on Pier 4 at East Boston

Barrels and drums of oil, resin, asphalt and other cargo in the 7,600-ton load discharged by the Norwegian motorship Trafalgar and piled up on the street and Pier 4, East Boston, where the Greek steamer Halcyon, flying the Panamanian flag, is now idling with 100,000 bushels of grain in her hold, intended originally for Belgium.

Connecticut G. O. P. Meets At Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Connecticut Republicans assembled in convention today to select a national convention delegation which, their keynote speaker asserted, should support a candidate for the presidential nomination "whose policy will be 'America first.'"

Accusing President Roosevelt of following a "policy of internationalism," the keynoter, Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, criticized sharply "those who by measures 'short of war' have already committed our nationals to an unneutral position."

"Since there reposes in the President . . . such vast potential ties for our involvement in overseas war," asserted Senator Danaher, "let you delegates to the national convention have in mind the selection of one to be President . . . whose policy will be 'America first.'"

The Senator contended that America should follow a policy of "non-intervention" and should "look first to our own defenses."

"I deny that this is our war," he said. "I deny that we must or should enter that war."

Cambridge Petition Heard

A petition filed by 11 Cambridge taxpayers was heard this morning by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. The petitioners are seeking to enjoin the City of Cambridge assessors from exercising the 1940 budget which would raise tax rates in Cambridge about $7. They requested that the city be ordered to operate on its 1939 budget.

Belgian Reserve Officers In N. E. Ordered to Report

Belgian reserve officers, and those of that nation of military age, residing in the United States, are being instructed today, to report immediately to the nearest consulate for military service overseas. The anticipated mobilization order was issued last evening from the Belgian Embassy.

Belgians in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts will report at once to George H. Toole, consul for Belgium, at Boston, who will arrange travel and maintenance expenses. He has already recorded the names and addresses of many who wish to volunteer their services and is notifying them today.

The first man to report today was Jean Francois Vranken of 151 Falcon Street, East Boston, a World War veteran of the Belgian forces who was decorated five times for bravery. Although three years past the military age for mobilization, Mr. Vranken insisted that his name be sent to the embassy for some war detail. He is a naturalized United States citizen, and served a two-year enlistment in the United States Army, 1911-13.

As far as Belgian shipping is concerned, comparatively little effect at the port of Boston is anticipated by shipping men, owing to the fast that there are only a few Belgian ships visiting this port. In "normal" times, there are practically none, but since the amended Neutrality Act was adopted by the United States, barring American ships from the combat zones, several American vessels, transferred to Belgian registry, call here.

Under normal conditions, British ships lead all the rest of the nationalities represented by vessels arriving in Boston harbor. Customs figures for an average year, covering the port of Boston for 1935, and analyzed today, show that 1,750 vessels engaged in foreign trade arrived at Boston in the full 12 months. Of this total, 684 were British, 594 American, 114 Norwegian, 42 Danish, 34 Dutch, three French and one Belgian.

Many radical changes have swept over the shipping field, with great rapidity since the war in Europe became intensified. One of these is the transfer to Belgian registry of the vessels formerly operating to Boston and New York from London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Belfast, under the house flag of the United States Lines. Current statistics, when available, will show, therefore, a sharp increase in the number of Belgian ships arriving at Boston.

This change was due to the amended Neutrality Act, that closed the waters of the combat zones to American ships, which, in turn, will be reflected by a sharp drop in the number of American vessels arriving in 1940.

The part played in the commerce of Boston, in a normal year, however, by the Belgian and the Netherlands ships, is small, with both nationalities combined making only 35 arrivals out of 1,750 for the year. Shipping men point out that many of these ships will continue to operate, as has been the case with the British ships.

At Boston, the Norwegian motorship Trafalgar, which put in while en route from southern United States ports to Oslo and Scandinavian ports, with a big general cargo, because of the invasion of Norway by Germany, has discharged the cargo at pier 4, East Boston, and sailed for Norfolk on orders of the owners. The cargo, with other merchandise already at Pier 4, has so filled available spaces that barrels of oil were piled high in the street outside that pier, pending the sorting out of the freight for return to the several ports whence it was laden.

Clubwomen Of State Hold Final Session

If wrong is deliberately planned, good works should receive equal forethought, declared the Rev. Dr. Carl Heath Kopf of the Mt. Vernon Congregational Church of Boston, at the final session of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs at the New Ocean House in Swampscott this morning.

"One of the clearest evidences of the ingenious cleverness of evil in the world today is that bad men have a clear cut design for their badness," he pointed out. "The murderer plans his crime with precision and Hitler carefully designs his invasion of Norway. Until goodness becomes as well planned as badness, we shall continue to be victims of well designed evil."

The convention adjourned with a reception to the new officers.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, speaking to more than 3,000 of the clubwomen at the New Ocean House last night, strongly emphasized the necessity for immediate and thorough preparedness "mentally, physically, morally, and spiritually."

Claiming that none of the defenses of the country are adequate, Governor Saltonstall urged the building up of "a tremendous air force." "Let us develop the best officers and men, with plenty of funds to support them," he said, "and with a strong, united nation."

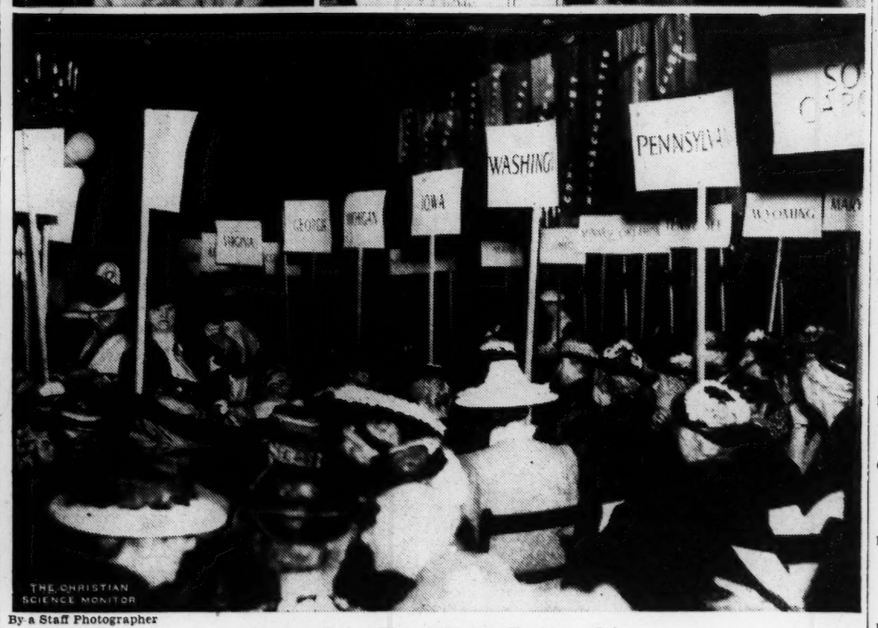
"We must be alive to what is happening," continued the Governor. "We must recognize the moral conflict which has upset the world. A nation that is disunited and discontented is ripe for picking by today's war lords." To check such invasions, Governor Saltonstall called for "an unwavering insistence upon the individual rights and obligations of men, an unbeatable spirit of fair play, an unbreakable will never to quit in the face of adversity."

Lieut. Col. W. Stewart-Roddie, formerly of the British Intelligence Service and of the British Royal Air Force in France, was also a speaker on the evening program. His topic was "The Winning Chances." The Allies will eventually win, in his opinion. He called attention to the opposite objectives of the Allies and the Germans, the latter seeking to dominate the world, and the former the protection of the independence of small nations.

Census of Towns Shows Increase

Sharon and Dover today reported an increase in their population, according to release of preliminary 1940 figures by Patrick Murray, area manager of the United States Census Bureau staff here. Sharon now has 3,615, as compared to 3,351 in 1930; Dover now has 1,366, as compared with 1,195, Mr. Murray revealed.

Other reports outside the Boston office include: Fitchburg, 41,291, as compared to 40,692; Templeton, 4,591 and 4,159; Ashburnham, 2,248 and 2,079; and New Braintree, 439 and 407.



By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Republican 'Principals'

Top left: The "National Chairman" (Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington) gives the opening address. Top right: The delegate from Missouri (Miss Mary Forbes) chats with "John B. Hamilton's personal representative" (Mrs. Marion L. Higgins). Bottom: The convention in session.

N. E. Real Estate Boards Open Annual Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 15—"Real estate activity is little affected by happenings in Washington, talk of deflation or inflation, spread of fear or famine, flood or a presidential year," declared Vincent P. Bradley, real estate expert from Trenton, N. J., this afternoon at the opening session of the three-day New England Regional Conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"Congress can meet, convene, adjourn without spoiling a single sale or lease," he added, in his address to 300 delegates in the New Ocean House.

Also speaking at the opening session was Hobart Brady, realtor from Wichita, Kan., whose subject was "Personal Preparation for Successful Salesmanship."

Mr. Bradley referred to the volume of purchase of farms and homes in rural regions as "one of the leading features of the real estate market during the the past two years. So large has it become that some of the life insurance companies have discoverd that their farm sales have exceeded the sales of repossessed properties in cities.

"Some of the insurance companies," he claimed, "have even been reluctant to sell repossessed farms because they were producing such fine yields. Sales made have been mostly to successful tenants," said the expert.

"This 1940 farm market, like the city market," he continued, "is a sane and dependable one. People are buying for use. They seek economic security, together with the freedom and wholesomeness of life in the open country.

"Many of the farms are rated as part-time farms," he averred, "because their owners derive their major incomes from trades or professions other than farming. Others are vocation and week end homes. The prevailing five-day week has made it possible for many families to spend five days of the week in apartments close to the business sections and two days in the country.

"Thousands of couples have found gratification of desires in restoring fine old homes, often doing much of the work themselves," continued Mr. Bradley. "Some, with visions for future use, are planting with enthusiasm abandoned pastures and meadows with pine, holly, and other evergreens. Idle acres are therefore made productive and profitable in later years.

"Then there is a group interested in farms who enjoy fixed incomes from pensions, annuities, and investments. This group," he predicted, "will increase in the next few years through the operation of the Social Security Act. Thousands employed by well-run industries are reacning the retirement age on half pay; they are seeking modest country homes, and small farms for comfort and economic security for the afternoon of their lives.

"With radio, good highways, 'Rural Free Delivery,' city conveniences in farm homes, there are fewer demands on the purse and little farms contribute fuel and food in the way of fruits and vegetables, and milk and butter and eggs to the family table. Farms from $1,500 to $8,000 or $10,000 are selling freely to this class of buyer," Mr. Bradley revealed.

In continuing his address on "Opportunities in the Present Market," Mr. Bradley reported that "opportunities for business in the sale and leasing of factories and factory sites have been increasing sharply during the past year or so. Just as the New England States replaced textile operations with other more diversified lines, in my own State of New Jersey last year 202 new industries came to lease or buy our idle or partly used plants or to build new ones.

Women Voters Urge Repeal Of Veterans Preference Act

Abolition of preferment given war veterans in State civil service positions was urged by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, concluding a two-day meeting at Hotel Sheraton today. Criticizing the provision which gives veterans a 30 per cent margin over nonveterans on the eligibility list, the Women Voters group agreed to seek a change in the statutes.

The League went on record as against a general sales tax or a limited sales tax which would impose further burdens on the lower income groups. Prohibition of the sale and possession of fireworks, except by special permit to responsible organizations, was another item to which the League will lend its support. Local leagues were urged to support local projects which are consistent with the State and National program, with special emphasis on Proportional Representation, the Plan E form of charter in cities and town manager in towns.

These decisions were a high point in the day which saw Mrs. Edith P. Welty, dynamic leader of the reform movement in Yonkers, N. Y., describe the fight in that city which recently resulted in installation of a City Manager form of government.

Mrs. Welty said that five years ago she had very little interest in civic affairs, but had been asked by the Yonkers League of Women Voters to maintain the side of the Council-Manager form of government in a debate. Her studies in preparation for the debate so convinced her of the merits of the plan, she said, that she determined to obtain it for Yonkers.

The fight was intense and at times bitter, she told the Massachusetts group today, but finally the new plan, similar to the form known as Plan E in this State, was adopted. Mrs. Welty is a member of the new City Council and says she has high hopes for quick and dramatic improvement in her city which reputedly has the highest taxes and highest assessments of any city in its population class.

At the annual banquet of the group last evening in Hotel Sheraton, Maxwell Stewart, Editor of Public Affairs Pamphlets and Associate Editor of The Nation, asserted he believed assimilation of 100,000 immigrants (refugees) would not materially affect the United States' economic problems, since in the long run the number of producers and those potentially seeking jobs would balance the number of consumers, or those who make the jobs. He urged that the United States face the question fearlessly in any case, since it has it in its power to alleviate some of the suffering which exists in the world today.

George L. Warren, Director of the International Migration Service, and Executive Secretary of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, pointed out that when, after the first World War, the United States closed its gates to general immigration, it stemmed what was a natural and apparently general movement westward. Movements of peoples, he said, have always coincided with prosperity. "If we can adjust this problem of migration," Mr. Warren said, "we may at the same time find that we have solved many of America's problems of depression and even the problems which are factors in the present war."

Travel Expense Order Checked

William H. Bixby, Jr., Chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, was ordered by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to investigate expense accounts submitted by two members of the Commission which have been called excessive by Miss Marian C. Nichols, Civil Service Reform advocate.

The members of the Commission concerned are Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows of Melrose, former Republican member of the House of Representatives and Philip V. Erard, Springfield business man. Miss Nichols claimed that these two Commissioners used their private cars on State business when they should have employed rail transportation, under a state rule that the most inexpensive mode of transportation should be used.

Mr. Bixby, who immediately agreed to examine the expense accounts, has been ordered to report personally to the Governor.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Hands of the Clock," featuring Sara Allgood. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," starring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr in "I Take This Woman." 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Man from Dakota," with Wallace Beery. 2, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Double Alibi," with Wayne Morris. 4:25, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Cisco Kid and the Lady." Also "Pinocchio."

Exeter—
"Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "The Great Waltz," with Fernand Gravet and Meliza Korjus. 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. Tomorrow: "The Blue Bird," featuring Shirley Temple. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama."

Fenway—
"My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. Also the Jones Family in "On Their Own." 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. Tomorrow: Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler.

Fine Arts—
Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," starring Gaby Morlay and Pierre Renoir. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "Serge Lifar and Paris." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Johnny Apollo," starring Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Curtain Call," with Barbara Read. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." Also "Alias the Deacon," with Bob Burns, Mischa Auer and Dennis O'Keefe.

Modern—
"The Grapes of Wrath." 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:55, 9:30. Also "Dr. Cyclops." with Albert Dekker, Janice Logan and Thomas Coley. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
Merle Oberon, George Brent, and Pat O'Brien in "Till We Meet Again." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Tear Gas Squad." 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Typhoon," starring Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. Also "Open by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles.

Orpheum—
"Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Tomorrow: George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon."

Paramount—
"My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. Also The Jones Family in "On Their Own." 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:05. Tomorrow: Jack Benny, and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler.

R. K. O. Boston—
"One Night in Paris." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50. Also "War Angel." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10.

Scollay—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:25. Also "Dr. Cyclops." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
Travel films: San Francisco Fair, Province of Quebec and Death Valley. "Tennis with Bill Tilden," "Baseball—Boston Bees," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. Tomorrow: George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon."

Trans-Lux—
"Lights Out in Europe." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:16. Also "Girl of the Streets." 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard. Also Katharine Hepburn in "Holiday." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Hotel for Women," with Ann Sothern and Elsa Maxwell. Also "A Child Is Born," with G. Fitzgerald.

Telepix—
The Life and Influence of the Mississippi; Bob Benchley; Palestine, tour; "Your Town," an industrial created city; Geo Olsen's Orchestra; tennis, yachts, cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

University—
Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr in "I Take This Woman." 3, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell, Priscilla Lane and Dennis Morgan. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "Broadway Melody of 1940," with Fred Astaire, Eleanor Powell and George Murphy. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Symphony Hall—
Pops concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (See Amusement Page for program.)

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Flowers in Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

New Hampshire Spending $30,000 at N. Y. World's Fair

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 15—The State of New Hampshire will spend not more than $30,000 at the New York World's Fair this year. Philip E. Morris of Nashua has been placed in charge of the exhibit.

New Hampshire has taken over the 4,500 square feet of space used last year by the State of Maine, as well as the space used by Connecticut and Vermont, in addition to the space it used last year. Much of the area is being used for industrial exhibits sponsored by New Hampshire manufacturers.

New Hampshire has no appropriation to cover exhibiting at the Fair this year, but the Governor and Council have ordered the State Comptroller to set up a special account of $30,000. It is anticipated that if this cannot be transferred from other appropriations that the next Legislature will be asked to make it up by special legislation.

Less Unpaid Taxes

Unpaid taxes in the City of Manchester show a decline for the current year as compared with the same period four years ago, according to City Auditor Leo G. Reil. As of May 1, $192,235 was due the City including $156,578 in 1939 taxes. Taxes unpaid run back over five years.

On May 1, 1936, $258,639 was due the City on unpaid taxes, including $240,602 for 1935. This means that the backlog of unpaid taxes has decreased nearly $70,000 in four years.

Four years ago tax deeds held by the City amounted to $43,577 as compared with $24,702 on May 1 this year. Tax titles have decreased from $69,896 to $40,774 during the same period.

Another 'Bookmobile'

The New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs has voted to purchase a "bookmobile" to be turned over to the New Hampshire Public Library Commission to carry library facilities into the rural sections of the State. The Library Commission already has one bookmobile provided by State funds, but it has been found impossible to cover with the single unit all the areas of the State needing such service.

Maj. Willis S. Fitch, Chevalier Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, told the federated women at their annual session that we must "take a realistic attitude at this time. We all want peace but we must try to arrive at the right method of getting it. Let us make ourselves strong and impregnable in the military sense and then devote ourselves to our domestic problems."

Discussing "Women in a Changing Social Order," Cornelia Stratton Parker declared that although women had not changed fundamentally they have been asked to fit into a changing social order.

Flood Control Revenue

The New Hampshire Water Resources Board has begun taking in revenue from its self-liquidating flood control and water conservation project at the headwaters of the Connecticut River at Pittsburg, N. H. Various hydroelectric plants down the stream have entered into contracts whereby they will pay for the stored-up water which is held back during periods of high water and released during low-water periods. The revenue will pay the costs of operation, the interest on the bonds, and retire the $2,300,000 in bonds in a period estimated at 40 to 50 years.

The first payments are for a semi-annual period and total $53,018. The payments were made by the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, the Bellows Falls Hyro-Electric Company, and the Connecticut Valley Power Company. Of the 53,018 received from these concerns, $7,500 will be set aside for operating expenses, $10,000 will be placed in a reserve fund, $10,000 will be set aside until the next semiannual payment is received, then $20,000 in bonds will be retired, and the rest will be used to meet the interest requirements on the bonds.

Some Census Pictures

Figures covering various cities and towns of the State as compiled by the 1940 Federal census are beginning to come in. The population of the City of Berlin shows a drop of 1,004 during a four-year period. Hill, which will be wiped out by the Federal flood-control project at Franklin Falls, shows an increase of 28 residents during the period with this being attributed to the location there of workers employed on the flood-control project.

Cambridge, which had a population of one in 1930, has no population at all at the present time.

Errol reports exactly the same population in 1940 as in 1930. Gilford, where the Belknap County recreational area is located, showed an increase from 783 to 994 during the 10-year period. Approximately the same increase took place in the Webster.

The figures in to date show no definite trend.

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Artist-Aviatrix Coming to Boston

Aline Rhonie, young American mural artist and aviatrix, now "on leave" from her ambulance unit in France, will visit Boston in a few days in her proposed transcontinental air tour to raise funds for the establishment of canteens for Allied aviators, she announced yesterday.

Miss Rhonie, who plans to begin her flight today, said she will visit every city in the United States in which there is a major airport. She will fly alone in her own monoplane which bears the insignia of the Aero Club de France, the uniform of which Miss Rhonie will wear while on tour.

Miss Rhonie will handle the funds received through the Committee of Mercy, of which Mrs. William Astor Chanler is President, and Seymour L. Cromwell the Treasurer, and she is registered by that organization with the State Department.

Two committees, one in Paris and one in New York, which include well-known names in aviation, have been designated by the Aero Club de France in connection with Miss Rhonie's flight.

Here's a Tasty Dish for May!

BLACK RASPBERRY

TASTE the rich raspberry flavor blended with cool golden cream and other wholesome ingredients in zestful Sealtest-supervised Ice Cream! You'll want a heaping helping . . . and a second helping too! A real spring treat! Buy it this month at your neighborhood dealer's.

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Here's the Way, Boys

By a Staff Photographer

Swimming Lesson, Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain

Left to right: John Doran, John Mullen, Henry Vierkant, instructors, in the Boston Park Department WPA program of swimming instruction at Curtis Hall pool, Jamaica Plain.

A learn-to-swim campaign, to prepare bathers for the opening of the season and make vacations more enjoyable, is now being conducted under the auspices of the Boston Park Department at the Cabot Street pool, Roxbury, and the Curtis Hall pool, Jamaica Plain. Classes for men and boys are held Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons and evenings. Classes for women and girls are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The classes will continue until May 27 as a WPA recreation project.

Advice to novices includes: Don't bend knees; arms straight and hands cupped; breathe in through the mouth and out through nose.

Training for Retailers Urged To Reduce Bankruptcy Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 15—Training for store employees as well as for the small storekeeper was today declared the solution of failures and bankruptcies among retailers, by Daniel Bloomfield of Boston, speaking this morning at the conference on Distributive Education at the Hotel Stevens.

Mr. Bloomfield, who is Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, pointed out that evidence is abundant from studies of failures and bankruptcies among retailers that incompetence is the major cause.

Lack of efficient management is responsible for more commercial failures than any other single cause, he told the Conference, which is sponsored by the United States Office of Education. Too many persons venture into business without a true valuation of their own abilities and a knowledge of methods required to conduct a business profitably, it has been established in an extensive survey by the United States Department of Commerce, he said.

New Viewpoint

Complexities of modern retailing require a new viewpoint on the part of the retailer, said Mr. Bloomfield. "He must have a good working knowledge of fundamental principles of retail accounting, store layout, window display. He must know how to handle inventory intelligently so that he has no 'dead stock' on hand.

"His profit must come from healthy turnover. He must watch his credit accounts or he will soon face ruin. And very important is the necessity of learning how to select the right kind of employees, and how to handle them so that a fine spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm in selling is developed."

If training work is to be effective, Mr. Bloomfield said, trade association executives must give full co-operation in establishing the necessary State and local machinery under the George-Deen Act.

Challenge to All

"The present situation in retailing is a challenge to all who are in it. If a store is to survive it must meet this challenge," said Mr. Bloomfield.

"Retailers are faced with rising costs, with dwindling profits, and with unsound legislation, some of it intended to establish immunity from competition, much of it seriously impairing consumer purchasing power," said Mr. Bloomfield. "There is only one answer to the problem. Productivity of selling employees must be increased, to offset these factors. Greater efficiency in store management, and operation must be attained. And the way to help bring this about is through carefully designed training.

"Retailing selling and operation are skilled vocations. Skill cannot be achieved by wishful thinking, by inaction, or by passive resistance to new ideas. It comes only by well planned, well co-ordinated, intensive and continuous training on the job. Through the George-Deen Law we have a great opportunity before us. We should make the most of it."

Credit Leaguers Hold Convention

The Massachusetts Credit Union League is holding its sixth annual convention at Hotel Bancroft in Worcester, May 24 and 25. Of State-wide representation, the League, sprang from the credit-union seed transplanted to Boston from Canada a quarter of a century ago. It now has 425 individual credit unions, with a total membership of more than 200,000 and with assets of more than $23,000,000, according to Clara A. Iovino, Secretary-Treasurer of the State League.

"Today the credit union," declares Miss Iovino, "has become known as a 'poor man's bank.' It is organized within a definite group of people, on a democratic basis, to render service rather than profit to its members.

"Any well-defined group such as the employees of a factory, store, or business organization, the members of a parish or church, a fraternal society or small community can have a credit union," explained Miss Iovino. "It operates under the direct supervision of the State Commissioner of Banks and it is managed by a board of directors, a credit committee, and an auditing committee, chosen by and from the members of the credit union.

"The purposes," said Miss Iovino, "are threefold: To encourage systematic thrift; to provide an opportunity for members to borrow money under specific circumstances at a reasonable rate of interest, and to teach money management."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, May 16

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, May 16

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—Round Table on America and World Affairs: Dr. William Y. Elliott, Harvard, Chairman.

8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature: Lonely Cruises," A. Bertram de Mille.

8:30 p. m.—"Better Photography: Cameras and Accessories," Samuel Kitrosser.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"Thrugh Woman's Eyes." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Budapest Concert Orchestra. HATS, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—9:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Musical Program. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Eindhoven—9:45 p. m.—Transmission to Southeastern U. S. A., PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"Through Woman's DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

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2 Dog Tracks Seek Dates In Bristol County

Will Bristol County dog racing this year be operated at the existing Bristol County Kennel Club at Dighton, Mass., or at a new track proposed by the Massasoit Greyhound Racing Association at Raynham, Mass?

The State Racing Commission today was engaged in studies leading to a decision, following the filing yesterday of the Massasoit application for a permit to operate races between July 15 and Sept. 7 inclusive and between Sept. 16 and Oct. 31, inclusive, a total of 88 days. Previously the twice-reorganized Bristol County Kennel Club had filed an application for a meet between June 6 and Sept. 12, inclusive.

The new Massasoit organization is headed by William H. Ensign of Westfield, Mass., former member of the Racing Commission, President. The other officers are S. Russell Murray of Jamaica Plain, Mass., Vice-President, Martin Cunningham of Raynham, Treasurer, and John A. McMenimon, Boston, Clerk. These men, plus Mark Linenthal of Boston, Mary B. Murray of Worcester, Mass., and David Reisman of New York, are the stockholders.

A public hearing on the Bristol County Kennel Club application will be held by the Commission at North Dighton on Friday evening. The Commission announced a public hearing will be held on the Massasoit application at Weneit Hall, Raynham Center, on May 21.

It is understood Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has insisted upon any dog racing this year being conducted at existing tracks, being opposed to building of a new track. However, if the Bristol County Kennel Club reorganization is not satisfactory to the Commission and the controlling interests fail to effect further demanded changes, it is possible the license may go to the Massasoit group which must build a new track.

At present, the only organization authorized to conduct dog racing this year is the reorganized Revere Racing Association, which is an outgrowth of the Old Harbor Kennel Club and the Bay State Greyhound Association. The Revere group has been granted racing days running 92 days at Wonderland Park, Revere.

Honor Society Meets

Fourteen Wellesley College seniors will be elevated to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, National honor society, tonight, at a banquee to be held in Beebe Hall at the College. Miss Ruth Lindsey, President of the Eta of the Massachusetts Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, will conduct the initiation ceremony, with Miss Mildred McAfee, President of the College, presiding.

Wahlstrom Named Judge of Probate

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today appointed Carl E. Wahlstrom, Assistant Register of Probate in Worcester County since 1925, as Judge of Probate and Insolvency of Worcester County, to succeed Judge Frederick R. Chamberlain, who resigned last week under the Pension Act.

The position carries a salary of $8,500 annually for life.

Mr. Wahlstrom is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Worcester Memorial Auditorium and is a member of several clubs.

Public Asked To Be Ready To Aid 'Subs'

Co-operation of the sea-going public, from yachtsmen to commercial fishermen, is being urged by the United States Department of the Interior in efforts to aid submarines in distress.

In its latest Fisheries Service Bulletin, the Department disclosed that smoke bombs used as distress signals by the submarine Squalus last May were observed by fishermen but were unreported because the fishermen apparently believed them "some form of drill."

The Department urges the public to report any evidence of "red smoke rising from the surface of the water" as a possible submarine distress signal.

"A submarine of the United States Navy which may be in need of assistance releases a red smoke bomb," reads the current Bulletin. "A submarine which may be compelled to 'surface' in the vicinity of surface craft releases a yellow smoke bomb."

The Department urges surface vessels to keep clear of yellow smoke bombs and instructed "any person" sighting red smoke (such as that released by the Squalus when she plunged to the bottom) to report the time and location immediately to the nearest naval authority or Coast Guard unit.

Vineyard to Get Hobby Excursion

The first Hobby Train of the New Haven Railroad for this season will leave South Station Sunday with its load of cyclists and camera fans destined for a day of recreation in Martha's Vineyard after a pleasant sail from Wood's Hole to the picturesque Buzzards Bay isle.

The air-conditioned coaches of the Picture-Cycle Train scheduled to leave Boston at 7:25 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, will pause in Quincy at 7:39 a. m., and Brockton at 7:58 a. m. The train will hiss into Woods Hole at 9:15 and the excursionists will disembark at the Vineyard at 10:30.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Time may move along at a great rate . . . but ideas either stay very much the same or repeat themselves in a slightly different version. All of which makes this business of being on the feminine side of the fence such fun. For instance, we can remember when "Friendship" bracelets were all the rage; the idea being that the bracelet was in tiny sections, with the initials of your friends (who were supposed to pay for that particular section, by the way, but you retaliated by buying part of theirs, thus evening the financial side of the matter up!) engraved on them.

The newest 1940 version of all this is a tricky little wooden belt that Slattery sells for $1.50 in their Boston shop. And for the same price out in Brookline, for that matter. It's terribly summery, what with its felt background with all the little square wooden slats that have been whipped onto it; and it ties with a big trailing bow right in front. Inasmuch as the slats are natural color, it's a simple matter to get all your friends to write their initials, pet expressions, and fond messages on them. Either in crayon, pencil, ink or paint, we imagine. Anyhow, it will all tend to personalize the belt in a grand manner, and make it one of those prized possessions you'll hesitate to part with later on. We've seen one that was completely filled up (it doesn't take long for the crowd to gather round, especially when they learn it's all in the interests of "self-expression," you know) and it looked just about like Andy Hardy's jalopy with its pictures and initials. The felt backgrounds come in pastel colors as well as darker shades, to blend with almost anything you'd wear a belt with. We suggest it as a cute graduation gift for the girl next door, if it's something impressive but inexpensive you're looking for.

Parking Downtown At Convenient Spot

Sometimes it's nice to drive in town when you go in to shop, because then you can leave town anytime you want to, and not be too dependent on the whims of a timetable. But the question of where to park your car usually arises at this point . . . so if you aren't too well versed in the subject of garages, suppose we suggest that you steer it down to the junction of Stuart and Eliot Streets downtown, and wheel it into the Eliot Street Garage. It'll be right where you left it when you come back, and it will have been indoors all the time. This location is convenient to the theater and shopping district, and you can use it for housing your car at night, while you're seeing a show. It's so much simpler to tell your husband and family to meet you at the Eliot Street Garage when they're all ready to leave town, than it is to dangle on street corners peering up and down for them!

Flowers to Buy And Take Away

P. S. Cash and Carry and Up Two flights and all that sort of thing is invariably of interest to the little woman who likes to keep the budget balanced. If flowers enter into her purchases, then maybe she'd be interested in knowing about Hoffman's Cash and Carry idea, whereby you can lug yourself home a bunch of gleaming yellow jonquils for a mere quarter! Or a big gardenia for a quarter. At least these were last week's prices when we stopped our car and walked back to the corner of Massachusetts and Commonwealth Avenue; naturally we can't be held responsible if the prices shoot up or slide down, though. The idea is that you save money anyhow . . . and that was the idea, wasn't it?

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature

5,000 Trees Nearly All Set

A Works Projects Administration job of planting more than 5,000 evergreen trees, constituting the bulk of the Boston Park Department's spring tree-planting program, will be completed early next week, Park Commissioner William P. Long said today. About 3,000 of the trees, which are red pine, white pine, spruce and hemlock, are being planted on the bare hillsides at the George Wright golf course in Hyde Park, and about 2,000 along the West Roxbury Parkway, he said.

The trees being planted at the City-owned golf course replace some 600 deciduous trees destroyed by the hurricane of 1938, and fill in some other barren spots, Mr. Long explained.

The City furnishes the trees, the trucking, loam, fertilizer, and the laying out of the work. The WPA furnishes labor and supervision, which will cost about $17,000.

About 300 trees will also be planted as replacements in West Roxbury, Dorchester and Boston Common, and along Commonwealth Avenue. The needs of replacements have increased greatly in recent years, Mr. Long said, because of destruction caused by automobiles. Late automobile models, with a considerable portion overhanging beyond the back wheels, make it easy for a careless motorist to back into trees planted along the curbs, the Commissioner explained. About 900 trees have been destroyed by automobiles and by vandals during the last year. Not all will be replaced this spring, he said.

Junior Police Arrange Jubilee

Some 5,000 boys from Boston's congested areas are counting on the success of the first Junior Police Jubilee at Boston Garden next Saturday afternoon, to provide them with vacations in the country this summer.

Proceeds of the Jubilee will go to maintain the new Junior Police Summer Camp in the Blue Hills. This camp, formerly a CCC Camp, will accommodate between 400 and 500 boys at once, and Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty expects that at least 5,000 youths can be given a week in the country this summer.

Appealing for public support of the Jubilee, Commissioner Timilty stated that co-operation of merchants, businessmen, and citizens will be necessary if the event is to be a financial success. An interesting program has been prepared, including music by the Boston Police Department Band, an exhibition by the Department's drill team, and events by the young members of the Junior Police Corps.

N. H. Crafts Fair Slated for August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, N. H., May 15—The League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts will hold its seventh annual Craftsmen's Fair at Holderness School from Aug. 12 to 17. Last year the fair was held at the University of New Hampshire, in Durham, where 10,000 visitors were registered. This year an even larger number is expected, due to the growth of the League.

On the school campus potters, jewelers, gem cutters, metal workers, weavers, basket makers, wood carvers, rug makers, and artists in almost every branch of needlework will ply their crafts.

MORTGAGE MONEY FOR HOMEOWNERS

Bring your financing problems on your new home or on renovations to your present home to our officers. They will be glad to talk with you.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.

PASS BOOK VERIFICATION
April 5-May 17

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	'Song Stylist"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"About Us"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Cubs baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	Queen Wilhelmina	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago	Religious service
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas": serial	Cubs baseball game	Religious service
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Consolairs"
4:45	National Defense	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Junior Police; Gus	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Pop Concert	Steck's Orchestra	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Tucker, news	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch.	Popular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	comedy; music	"Your State Police"	"Stage Door Memories".	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function";	Hollywood Playhouse:	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15	the Ladies;	swing recordings	"Borrowed Victory"	Club"; R. Huey, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party: vo-	'Where Are You From?";	Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45	drama; war news.	Done?": quiz program	calists; orchestra	Dr. Henry Lee Smith	"Home on the Land"
9:00	Theater: Mary Boland, Francis Lederer in "The Vinegar Tree"; music.	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Portland Hoffa; Allen Art Players; interview; orchestra	Queen Wilhelmina	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		This Man's Army		"Getting a Job"	
9:30		This Man's Army		Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				"Black Gold"	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Address by Wendell	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	"Musico": song title	Willkie	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:30	guessing game	"Tropical Moods"	Kay Kyser's College of	Henry Weber's Orches-	The Frolics Orchestra
10:45	Rep. Ludlow, Ind.	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	tra; vocalists	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
11:30	Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Ted Weems' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Ted Weems' Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn: songs.	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot		Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Portia Blake": drama	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Kate Hopkins": drama	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin'	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	WEEI Food Fair	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Listen to the Band	"Breakfast Club": orchestra and soloists.	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	"On With the Dance"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	"Request Serenade"
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	The Argentines
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	Music; Weather	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four: hill-	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; organ music	"The Guiding Light"	billy group	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Eleanor Roosevelt	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness,	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Hits and Bits"	Legion of Safety
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Tex and Slim"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Sing Song Time"
2:15	Joyce Jordan	Mastersingers	"Grimm's Daughters"	Sports program	Vernon Roy Kingsley
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Senator Vandenberg,	"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	baritone
2:45	"My Son and I"	Michigan	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-Chicago	Circle C Ranch Boys
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Chicago	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Waltz Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Cubs baseball game	Organ concert
4:00	Henry F. Grady	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees-Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees-Chicago	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:45	Speakers; music	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Will Osborne's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	M. Loring, songs	Will Osborne's Orchestra	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Monologue	Bailey Axton, songs	"N. E. Foreign Trade"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45	views	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	"20th Century Music"	Song recital
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	Musical Americana:	"Mr. District Attorney":	WOR Symphony Orch	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers.	choir and music	dramatic sketch	WOR Symphony Orch	"Jim and the Texas
8:30	"Strange as It	Kidoodlers Quartet	"I Love a Mystery":	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Ramblers"
8:45	Seems": war news	John Gunther, news	dramatic sketch	Art Kassel's Orchestra	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Good News of 1940":	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	Ruby Newman's Orch.	music; comedy	Sports Writers' Quiz	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	Concert of Mexican	Rudy Vallee; Maxie	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	Music	Rosenbloom; orchestra	News Service	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Legion Mem-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Jan Peerce; Marion	News Service
10:15	Senator Robert A.	bership program	Bob Burns; Jarmila	Claire; Igor Gorin	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:30	Taft, Ohio	"Front Line Headlines"	Novotna, soprano;	in Sigmund Romberg's	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch	Brian Aherne; orchestra	"The Student Prince"	The Streamliners
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Bob Zerke's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. T. V. Smith, Ill.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
11:30	Xavier Cugat's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	George Sterney's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Xavier Cugat's Or	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	Zinn Arthur's Orchestra	News Service

Irregularity Charges Filed Against WPA in Bay State

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Charges of "irregularities" and "political activity" by Work Projects Administration officials in Massachusetts were presented to Congress today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The charges were made in a report compiled by a special House subcommittee investigating administration of WPA and submitted by J. O'Connor Roberts, counsel for the subcommittee.

The report stated that Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Director of Employment for the Fall River, Mass., area in 1936, made "illegal assignments to WPA jobs of his political favorites."

Mr. Bresnahan, now Chief Regional Supervisor in the Employment Division of the New England Regional WPA Office at Boston, resigned his WPA job in 1938 to run for Congress against Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader.

Col. F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of the WPA, however, testified that Mr. Bresnahan had been cleared of such charges.

"Administrative action against Mr. Bresnhan was not warranted," Colonel Harrington told the subcommittee.

But Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, said reports on the Fall River office in 1936 showed "samples of persons on the rolls who had not been certified; of persons who otherwise were ineligible; with cases of soliciting outside relief agencies; examples of appointments of political friends and favorites, and so forth."

In reply, Colonel Harrington asserted, "I would like the record to show that that is pretty ancient history." Colonel Harrington became WPA Administrator in December, 1938.

Committee investigators spent five weeks in Massachusetts and their reports included investigations in Boston, Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell, and Holyoke.

The investigators also criticized adversely the administration of two Boston projects, contending that employees who had worked 18 months or longer for WPA were laid off for 30 days and then rehired on the same project.

The law requires a WPA worker to be dropped after 18 months of continuous employment, but permits his re-employment after 30 days, if his need is great enough and he fails to find other work.

On a Boston subway project 10 workers were dismissed only to be rehired a month later, the report stated, and on a City Hospital project 13 of 24 persons dropped from the rolls were re-employed.

Colonel Harrington informed the subcommittee, however, that workers on the hospital project, which was nearing completion, had been trained in preparing data for a survey project.

In the case of the subway, he said the workers were reinstated because they held "key" jobs.

In no case, he added, had the Massachusetts WPA held a position open for a person dropped because of the 18-month provision which could have been replaced by a certified worker equally capable of performing the task.

Investigators disclosed that WPA records in New Bedford showed that credits had been given the City of $50 a month for storage and $25 a month for rental space in City Hall in connection with a cleaning and renovating project.

On a toy repair project, the City received, as sponsor, a credit of $160 a month for machines used, whereas, investigators said, "These machines are owned by the workers who receive nothing from the City for them."

Red Cross Funds Go to Allies

With a pledge that the money will be used entirely to aid the wounded and the destitute of Holland, Belgium, and other allied countries—and none "directly or indirectly" to Germany—the campaign of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross to raise its $300,000 quota in the $10,000,000 War Relief Fund was launched yesterday at a luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce and by the opening of campaign headquarters at 90 Federal Street.

"We need the money and we need it quickly," J. W. Farley, chairman of the committee in charge, told the luncheon gathering. We need the united support of all the communities within the territory of the Metropolitan Chapter. If we are to reach our quota we must have general and generous contributions."

Mr. Farley said the need for help is appalling, "and, beyond this, there is the question of morale."

"Particularly in those nations now in whole or in part under the pitiless heel of the Nazis, there is danger to morale," he said. "No greater stimulus can be given than for them to realize that America's sympathy is with them and to see the tangible evidence of that sympathy."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin urged that the quota be oversubscribed.

"Distress abroad never was so bad," said the Mayor, "not even in the opening of the World War. What has happened to date is trivial in comparison with what is to come."

Joseph R. Hamlin, Chairman of the Metropolitan Chapter, presided. Other speakers included Cutler, President of the National Organization of Community Chests.

"The suffering civilians in Europe must be given assistance by us," said Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this morning in presenting a $100 check to J. Welles Farley, director of the Red Cross drive in Boston to raise $300,000 for European Civilian relief.

Airport Survey And Markers Urged

A $20,000 air-marking program and airport survey has been proposed to the WPA, the Massachusetts Aeronautic Commission announced today.

Crocker Snow, State Director of Aviation, announced that under the air-marking project the State would contribute $2,937 while the Federal Government would provide $4,182 for air markers in 20-foot letters on roofs of prominent buildings in numerous Massachusetts cities and towns.

Under the airport survey project the State would pay $3,156 and the Federal Government $8,764. The project, according to Mr. Snow, provides for a survey of the eastern slopes of the Berkshire hills where an urgent need exists for emergency landing fields.

In addition, search will be made for suitable sites for establishment of a dispersion airport in Greater Boston to handle private and itinerant flying. Sites in Lexington, Bedford, and Weymouth are under consideration. Such an airport is needed, Mr. Snow said, because of the huge volume of traffic at the East Boston airport.

Boston Gas Seeks Approval of Contract

Massachusetts Public Utility Commission's approval of a contract signed by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for purchase of gas from the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, was sought today by the Boston Consolidated in a petition filed with the Commission. Under the contract, a price to be paid is 30 cents per 1,000 cubit feet of gas. The contract runs from June 1, 1940, to May 31, 1941. The Boston concern is now purchasing gas from the Eastern company at the same price under a similar contract.

Beauty Spots Share Their Spring Loveliness

By a Staff Photographer

Two of the Nine Gardens Put on Display Today by the Milton Garden Club

Upper left: Gateway at the Garden of Charles Pierce, framed with crab apple. Upper right: Lily pond on the estate of Mr. Pierce, bordered with flowers. Lower left: Complete view of the Pierce garden. Lower right: Quaint well and well-sweep lend an air to the garden of Miss Josephine Griffith.

Tech to Hold Symposium On News Channels

With the world shrinking daily through the continuous development of various means of communication, "Channels of World News and Opinion," subject of a symposium at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Alumni Day, June 3, become increasingly important to the average citizen in all democratic countries.

Speakers in the symposium, according to an announcement from Francis A. Barrett, Chairman of the Alumni Day Committee, will include Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and president of the Technology Alumni Association, who will preside and make the keynote address. James H. Furay, Vice-President of the United Press Association, will speak on "Behind Scenes in the World of News Gathering," commenting on the problems of the gathering and interpreting of facts that underlie significant events in international relationships, and the tracing of news from its origin to the ultimate consumer, the reader.

Morton to Speak

Third speaker in the symposium will be Alfred H. Morton, Vice-President in charge of television of the National Broadcasting Company and former European manager of the Radio Corporation of America, who will discuss "The Role of Radio in World Affairs." His subject will concern the human and technical facilities employed in radio for the distribution of programs on a world-wide scale.

Associated with the symposium will be a display of modern communication instruments including the latest television apparatus, transoceanic cable equipment, devices for the transmission of press photographs and facsimiles, as well as type setting by wire and radio.

Following the symposium there will be an alumni luncheon in duPont Court and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Class Day exercises will be held in Lowell Court with the senior class and the 25-year and 50-year classes participating, and the initiation of the class of 1940 as members of the Technology Alumni Association.

Pool Dedicated

The Institute's new swimming pool building, an alumni gift, is also to be dedicated in the afternoon. A special program of entertainment has been arranged for wives of alumni concluding with dinner at the home of Dr. Karl T. Compton in the evening.

At the great alumni dinner, which will be held at the Hotel Statler on the evening of Alumni Day, special tribute is to be paid to Dr. Karl T. Compton on the tenth anniversary of his inauguration as President of the Institute. In addition to addresses by Dr. Compton, who will report on the affairs of the college, and Dr. Frank B. Jewett, there will be entertainment including a demonstration in sound by an instrument called the "vocoder," which was developed by Dr. Homer Dudley of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The class of 1915 will celebrate its twenty-fifth reunion at a pre-Alumni Day gathering during the first few days of June. More than 100 members of the class are expected for the get-together which will open at the Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, Cape Cod, on May 31 and climax with a large Reunion Dinner on Saturday, June 1, and a clam bake on the beach on Sunday.

Milton Invites Garden-Lovers

Today is Open Garden Day in Milton. Under the auspices of the Milton Garden Club, nine gardens are opened to the public, four of these for the first time.

From 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening visitors may roam at will over the premises of Mrs. Thomas Motley on Brush Hill Road, Miss Josephine Griffith on Adams Street, Charles Pierce on Adams Street, Mrs. Edward Hamilton on Dudley Lane, Mrs Alexander Ladd on Brush Hill Road, Mrs. Carleton Richmond on Adams Street, Mrs. Geoffrey Whitney on Highland Street, Mrs. Frank Ross on Suofford Road, and Mrs. Philip L. Spalding on Highland Street. Mrs. Motley is Chairman of the committee in charge of the affair.

A delightful variety of gardens are offered to the visitor in this selection. Small, informal plots vie with the grand sweep of the carefully planned formal garden.

An old well and well-sweep are an unusual feature on the attractive grounds surrounding the estate of Miss Griffith.

Particularly beautiful is the garden of Mr. Pierce which overlooks the river, and is arranged with a pool in the center. Crab apple trees are at their peak on Mr. Pierce's premises. Mrs. Hamilton presents both a formal and an informal plot in a wild garden and another which is formally arranged. Mrs. Ladd's is a perennial garden, surrounded by shrubs.

On the estate of Mrs. Richmond there are two intimate gardens, and an interesting nature trail. Jonquils, tulips and narcissus are blooming in profusion on the estate of Mrs. Whitney, and the gardens of Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Spalding offer equal attractions for the garden-lover.

Solar Power a Harvard Topic

Dr. C. G. Abbot, Smithsonian Institution executive and a leader in solar research who built engines run by the sun and a cook-stove at Mt. Wilson the heat of which comes from the sun, today met with reporters and officials of Harvard Observatory to predict a great future for solar power.

Solar cooking and the distillation of unpalatable water for drinking purposes are practical things coming soon, he said, when production prices can be cut. In Florida and California and other States where there is plenty of sunshine, solar water heaters are already extremely popular. Someone has figured out that if 80 per cent of the hours of daylight in a single State alone could be used for furnishing solar energy, more than 10,000,000,000,000 horsepower-hours of mechanical power a year would result or the equivalent of all the power possibilities of coal, oil and water used each year in the United States.

"Almost the only drawback to solar heat devices today," he said, "after the original expense involved is taken care of, are the temporary halts in performance hours."

At Harvard to give a course of lectures and to conduct research in long-range weather forecasting, which is intimately tied up with the rise and fall of radiation from the sun, he disclosed that measurements with delicate instruments on cloudless mountaintops throughout the world have been made by Smithsonian observers for more than 20 years.

"Our sun is thus definitely proven to be a variable star," he said.

"The increases and decreases, however, are interwoven into an almost inextricable pattern. Sometimes the peaks of two or more coincide and sometimes several depressions come together. By splitting up the whole radiation curve of the sun, it has been found that there are 12 subsidiary pulsations, all of which have a common denominator of approximately 23 years. That is, every 23 years our star goes through a complete pulsation cycle."

At Harvard Dr. Theodore E. Sterne undertook to analyze the data gathered by Dr. Abbot, but by a different, more laborious and rigid mathematical procedure. Only 10 of the 12 periodicities proposed by Dr. Abbot lent themselves to this method of analysis, and of these 10 the Harvard mathematician found seven were certainly real and must be considered as actual happenings on the sun. However, the mathematics merely showed that these variations existed. It offered no explanation of them.

These solar periodicities according to Dr. Abbot are a major element in the earth's weather, although the relationship is very complicated. The independent confirmation of seven of them by Dr. Sterne affords the Smithsonian Institution with a substantial basis for continuing the studies.

N. E. A. Group Favors Discussing Governments

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 15 (AP)—The National Education Association's Educational Policies Commission has decided school teachers should not discourage classroom discussion of "other forms of government" such as Communism and benevolent despotism.

Dever Attacks GOP Spending As State's High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALPOLE, Mass., May 15—A sharp attack upon "Republican extravagance" was delivered by Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General and prospective candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, before a meeting of Democratic Town Committee members here recently.

Mr. Dever charged that although Gov. Leverett Saltonstall promised economy and business methods his two-year budget totalled $153,000,000, the highest two-year expenditure in Massachusetts' history. At the same time Mr. Dever said the Saltonstall Administration saddled a $34,000,000 State tax on the cities and towns for the two-year period, and piled up a deficit in 1939 of more than $1,500,000.

Republican spokesmen were quick to point out, however, that budget increases were necessary because of legislation adopted by previous Democratic administrations and that economies totalling more than $3,000,000 in the two-year period will reduce the biennial expenditure total to approximately $150,000,000.

Furthermore, they explained that the 1939 deficit was caused by revenues falling well below estimates.

Hurley Portrait Approved

The portrait of Charles F. Hurley, former Governor, painted by Jacob Binder, Boston artist, was approved today by the Executive Council which voted to pay to the artist the $3,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the work.

Milford-Worcester Merger Of Light Companies Planned

A proposed consolidation of the Milford Electric and Power Co. with the Worcester Suburban Electric Co. was announced today by Damon E. Hall, counsel for the New England Power Association, at a public hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission on the Milford company's rates.

Today's hearing was the fifth in a series of eleven being held by the Commission on its own motion to investigate the earnings and rates of eleven Massachusetts companies to determine whether their rates should be lowered.

Mr. Hall asked that the Commission delay its decision on rates pending the filing next week of a petition seeking approval by the Commission of the proposed consolidation. He explained that directors and stockholders of the Milford company on May 8 voted in favor of the merger and that the Worcester Suburban directors will meet tomorrow.

The attorney also pointed out that the Massachusetts Utility Associates, an affiliate of the New England Power Association, owned 97 per cent of the Worcester Suburban stock and that therefore "there is no doubt of the result" of the Worcester directors' meeting.

The Milford-Worcester merger is the second announced by Mr. Hall on successive days. Yesterday, at a hearing on the rates of the Leominster Electric Light Company, he revealed a plan for consolidation of this concern with the Middlesex Electric Company, the Wachusett Electric Light and Power Co., and the Leominster Gas Company.

All the companies involved in the two consolidations are associates of the New England Power Association.

No opposition to the Milford rates was voiced at today's hearing. William A. Murray, town counsel of Milford, said that there had been no official complaint from the town meeting regarding the rates and added that Milford citizens "have the utmost confidence in the Commission" to make a complete investigation of the earnings and rates of the company.

Jesse A. Gray, rate expert for the New England Power Association, explained the rates of the Milford concern. He said that as the result of a rate reduction effected by the company consumers have saved an accrued total of $79,178.

Church Conference Is Urged To Give Its Support to Allies

Continued from Page 1

ter-church session included besides Dr. High, the Rev. Dr. Richard Roberts, formerly moderator of the United Church of Canada and now Professor at Pine Hill Divinity School, Halifax, N. S., the Rev. Dr. Horace F. Holton, of Brockton, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Roy, of Worcester, President of the Council of Churches, who presided.

Dr. High declared that out of the confusion of world events, a few things now are plain:

(1) That all totalitarianisms are alike, (2) that "nothing like the total war, a war against a whole people, has been seen since Genghis Khan and Tamerlane," (3) that it makes a difference who wins the war, and (4) that "whether we like it or not, we're a part of this war."

"Generals may debate physical frontiers but, ideological frontiers are not a matter of debate," he said.

"Fifth Column"

"We've already been invaded by an ideological army. The "Fifth Column" is working here, in Latin America, and in Mexico. If Hitler wins, though we remain physically safe, we will be spiritually imperilled."

Dr. High named as the "one issue of the ideological conflict" the emphasis placed, alike by Christianity and democracy, on the individual. To defend the individual from complete absorption in the state, he affirmed, is a "Christian responsibility," the fulfillment of which is worthy of "physical sacrifice."

Attacking the principal pacifist arguments, the speaker asserted that "more is involved in the war than the machinations of armaments makers and 'big business.'"

Friends of France Relief Load Heightened

Funds are needed by the Friends of France to continue their work of aiding civilian evacuees, the number of which has been greatly increased by the Nazi advance, according to Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, co-chairman of the organization's New England branch.

Thousands of French men, women, and children, hastily evacuated from their homes, are in need of food and shelter, Mrs. Lovett announced today. Contributions for this relief work should be sent to the American Friends of France, 421 Boylston Street, Boston.

Sunshine Laundry

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Service

is foresight. It's having no hard and fast rules. It's being ready to adjust your business to your customer's wishes—anticipating those wishes if possible. The Misses' Gown Shop felt a prophetic twinge in its Bridal Shop. One dewy-eyed miss after another came in and said, "I'm being married in June and I'd like to see cotton wedding gowns right now". There weren't many Summer wedding gowns in the market. We'd never had calls for them in April before. But off we went to New York, "buckety, buckety" to solve the problem. We came home in a mist of orange blossoms. It's Spring—but Summer has come to the Bridal Shop. There's Lohengrin perfection in crisp net confections, Gibson girl charm in ruffled rayon marquisette and Princess perfection in flower appliquéd pique. If you're walking down some vaulted aisle this Summer, start your wedding procession in the Misses' Gown Shop. We're experts on wedding marches.

Loane Back in Bees' Line-Up Today—Harvard Football—Rowing Boom for M. I. T.

Casey Stengel Shakes Up Outfield for Cub Series

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bob Loane was in center field, Max West in right and Buddy Hassett on the bench as the Bees opened their shortened series with Gabby Hartnett's Chicago Cubs this afternoon at National League Field. Manager Casey Stengel made the changes in an effort to strengthen his defense on the right side, which has been altogether too lenient with the opposition in recent contests.

Loane was due for another trial in a starting role. Twice Stengel has called upon him to pinch hit and each time he came through. He obliged with a double against the Giants last Saturday and a single against the same club on Monday. As a result of these two offensive gestures, Bob was hitting an even .300 as he faced the Cubs.

Star on Defense

With the possible exception of Johnny Cooney, Loane is the outstanding defensive outfielder on the Boston roster. He is fast and he gets a good jump on a fly ball. His arm is strong and accurate. If the rookie can keep his batting average in the vicinity of .300, the job is his.

West, with his long legs, can satisfy Stengel in right field. Although he deserves credit for trying, Hassett has been a handicap to the club in the sun field. Until Les Scarsella turns into a failure at the plate, Bud very likely will assume the dual role of utility player and pinch hitter. When he was benched he was hitting .261, but steadily climbing.

Weak at Short

The Cubs have shuffled along at a .500 pace since the beginning of the season and at no time have taken the shape of a contender. Through the eyes of Stengel, they are weak at shortstop and on the mound. Hartnett opened the National League race with young Bob Sturgeon, a purchase from Columbus, in the territory between second and third bases. But Gabby soon shifted to Bob Mattick, who appeared in 51 Cub games last year. Bill Rogell has finished several games after one of the younger men started. Rogell, you may or may not remember, was secured during the winter in a straight swap for Dick Bartell.

For starting pitchers Hartnett has been using Bill Lee, Claude Passeau, Larry French and Dizzy Dean. French, up to this writing, has been the best man with four wins and only two losses. Larry has pitched two shutouts. The Lee record is two and four, Passeau has one and three, and Dean stands at one and one. Raffensberger has won one and lost one out of the bull pen, and Page and Olsen have each gained a lone triumph under the same circumstances.

The guessing is that Dean will never again be a great pitcher. His fast ball is gone. For a while he may get along by throwing "with his head," as they say in the dugout. But Diz's seasons of 20 triumphs are gone forever.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Cub series closes tomorrow . . . The Pirates, with your old friend Frankie Frisch at the helm, open a two-game series at the Hive on Friday . . . Cincinnati comes in Sunday . . . The Red Sox finish their work in Chicago today, and tomorrow open a three game set with the improved Browns in St. Louis . . . From there the local American Leaguers travel to Detroit and Cleveland . . . Those two home runs yesterday lifted Jimmy Foxx's batting average to the .300 level again . . . Double-X had fallen below for one game.

* * *

Bobby Doerr's average continues to rise . . . He was up to .263 this morning as a result of his single, double and triple in the White Sox opener . . . Lefty Grove was batted out of the box for the fourth time in succession . . . Dickman, the third Boston pitcher of the afternoon, was credited with his third victory . . . Young Herb Hash has now been in nine games, more than any other hurler on Cronin's staff . . . Foxx leads the league with 29 runs batted in . . . His eight homers tie Hal Trosky of Cleveland for first place.

Coach Harlow Hopeful For Grid Eleven

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Football fortunes at Harvard do not appear too forlorn when lightly discussed at a pleasant noon repast in the dignified atmosphere of the Harvard Faculty Club. Dick Harlow, grid coach, and Tom Stephenson, publicity director, served as hosts, and together they clung seriously to optimism.

When four invited guests pressed the grid coach for a positive expression regarding his team and its chances in the coming schedule, he was prepared.

"A year ago, after viewing spring practice pictures, boys, I knew we couldn't go far," he said. "To help build morale I expressed unfounded optimism. At this time I can truthfully say these Harvard kids are beginning to know what it is all about."

Now that the meal has lost its influence with the writer, so, too, has the optimism disappeared. It is true that Harvard will have some improved football players this coming season and Harlow is rightfully pointing out certain of them who really might "go places." But for the most part the opposition will determine the game results.

German Blitzkrieg

Such teams as Michigan, Penn, Princeton, Dartmouth, and even Yale, will have to show less than is expected of them if Harvard is to do better than make a creditable showing. Harvard just does not and will not academically make the path easy for football prospects and problem of finding student-football players enough to handle the Crimson schedule is about as easy as stopping the German blitzkrieg with wooden swords.

While Coach Harlow fingered the list of prospects for the various positions, there was a decided absence of depth and two few posts where the optimistic coach could sit back, smile, close his eyes, and muse glowingly of feats to be expected. However, he did speak warmly of the ends, Loren MacKinney, Joe Koufman, Gene Lovett, Bill Barnes, Don Forte, and John Morgan. The last three are freshmen. He saw hope in the tackles with Vern Miller, Tom Gardiner, Don Lowry, and Pete Elser.

Battle for Center

He predicted a battle for the center position held last year by Burgy Ayers with "Lone Star" Dietz, Tom Grover, John Dimeff, and a freshman, John Page, in the running. His most improved player of the spring was Chubby Peabody, with Dick Pfister, Joel Ferris, and a yearling named Russ Stannard not to be forgotten in the struggle for guard positions.

His optimism faded somewhat when he went into the backfield. Outstanding are Don McNichol, rated the best passer, and Capt. Joe Gardella, the fullback, who is punting impressively and is the fastest of the backs. He was warm in praise of George Heiden at blocking back with Henry Vander Eb and Dave Goldthwaite to relieve.

The wingbacks as seen now seem to be Fran Lee, Greeley Summers and a boy named Ray Guild. Charlie Spreyer and Don McNichol are out front for the tailback spot with Gus Bigwood and Bill Lyle training to replace them. There were other names mentioned who are not out of the running by any means, but they will need another year or sudden improvement to lift their ratings before the season progresses far.

Harlow Changed

Those who knew the Dick Harlow of Colgate and Western Maryland days probably would not recognize the man of today. He has completely gone "Harvard." The man no longer demands a good football team, he seems more interested and sincere in trying to make football players out of the type of boy attending Harvard.

Naturally he will be "up" the night before games and "down" after defeats, but the rest of the time he works as patiently and as hopefully with the boys as he does with his flowers. He has not lost the desire to win nor is he relaxed in planning to win, but he lives better and he lives easier in his present duties.

A Sweeping Success at M. I. T.

By a Staff Photographer

These two young coaches, recently removed from college shells themselves, have brought the M. I. T. crews out of the doldrums to a respectable position in rowing. Jim McMillan, left, handles the freshmen, while Bobby Moch coaches the varsity. Both were members of the University of Washington's Olympic championship crew of 1936.

Sports Around the Hub

Favorites Advance at The Country Club

None of the seeded players were upset in the women's State tennis championships at The Country Club yesterday, as seven singles matches and six doubles matches were written into the record books.

Only two of the stars, Mrs. Philip Theopold and Mrs. Carl Pickhardt were forced into three sets before achieving victory, the former overcoming Mrs. Robert Morris 1—6, 6—3, 6—2, and the latter defeating Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0. Other singles results included victories by Marguerite "Cissy" Madden over Mrs. George Cabot, 9—7, 6—4, who previously had defeated Mrs. S. T. Crawford 6—3, 7—5; by Virginia Ellis over Kathleen Firestone, 6—2, 6—2; and by Kay Winthrop over Evelyn Soule 6—1, 6—1. Emily Lincoln won by default from Mrs. E. B. Corbiere.

In the doubles the top-seeded pair of Mrs. George Wightman and Kay Winthrop romped to an easy 6—1, 6—1 win over Mrs. T. R. Madden and Mrs. W. F. Howe. Other results were as follows: Mrs. Kendall Preston and Mrs. Reginald Smithwick won by default from Mrs. Homer Albers and Mrs. H. R. Hardwick; Virginia Ellis and Mrs. Theopold defeated Eleanor Ciccone and Ann Motley 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Corbiere and Polly Morrow defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold and Mrs. H. P. Gray, 6—2, 6—4; Helen Jackson and Mrs. William Herron defeated Mrs. Winslow Felton and Mrs. Francis F. Hill 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Mrs. S. T. Crawford defeated Kathleen Firestone and Betty Allen 6—0, 6—3. The match between Mrs. George Cabot and Mrs. Pickhardt, and Mrs. Edward Cunningham and Mrs. Leslie Soule was due to be played today.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity baseball team is rapidly heading for its first New England College Conference championship. Its defeat of Connecticut 9-3 yesterday assures the Huskies of no worse than a tie for the title, while a second victory over the second-place New Hampshire Wildcats next week would give it the crown outright. Yesterday's win, credited to Sophomore Wally Sullivan who was pressed into service from the outfield when Pitcher Charlie Foster became ill, was Northeastern's sixth straight league win and the eighth in 10 starts. Sullivan, incidentally, doubled and hit a home run in four trips to the plate.

* * *

Despite the fact that he limited Boston College to four hits yesterday, Capt. Allen Hatch of Tufts saw his team go down to a 3-2 defeat at University Heights. Fred Leahy of the Eagles allowed eight hits, but he kept them well scattered and received great support from his teammates in the pinches.

* * *

Holy Cross won its seventh baseball game in a row at the expense of Floyd Stahl's weak Harvard nine at Worcester yesterday 8-2, as Capt. Mike Klarnick turned in his best collegiate performance on the mound. Klarnick limited the Crimson to seven singles—with no Harvard player getting more than one hit—and was unbeatable except in the first and ninth innings, in which Harvard scored its runs. For the Crimson, Lou Clay started and was charged with the defeat. Other Harvard pitchers included Burgy Ayres and Capt. Tom Healey.

* * *

Two more Harvard captains have been announced by the H. A. A. Watson Dickerman of Oyster Bay, N. Y., No. 2 player, has been elected to lead the varsity golfers, while Darcey "Bus" Curwen was named captain of the varsity crew. "Bus," a brother of Jim Curwen of the varsity swimming team, led the yearling natators this past winter.

* * *

Other college results yesterday included a Dartmouth baseball victory over Brown, in which the Indians scored all their runs in the fifth inning to win 5-4 . . . Holy Cross freshmen found a soft touch in the Yale yearling nine, winning handily 14-0 . . . The Amherst golfers, a threat for the New England intercollegiate golf championship at Oakley this week end, took the measure of the Crusaders 6-3 . . . Tufts linkmen edged Colby at Oakley yesterday 5-4 . . . The Boston University tennis team came home from Worcester Polytech yesterday with a 6—1 victory in its pocket.

* * *

Those white sails on the Charles River Basin today belonged to the M. I. T. Nautical Association but were being handled by schoolboy crews of New England, who were meeting in the second annual Prep School Regatta. Thirty-two schools were represented in the regatta, sponsored by J. Halsey Gulick, Headmaster of Proctor Academy. The Rivers School crew (George O'Day, skipper, and Delbert Jackson) was defending the title it won last year.

* * *

Prof. Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics at Tufts, announced today that entries are being received slowly for the New England intercollegiate golf tournament at Oakley beginning Friday and concluding Saturday. Altogether, 32 colleges have been invited to participate in the tourney, but to date only three have sent in their lists—Boston University, Norwich, and Tufts. At least 20 schools are expected to compete.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

At Worcester, Mass., Boston University 6, Worcester Tech 1.
At Burlington, Vt., Colgate 9, Vermont 0.

Boston Box Score

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney, rf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Cramer, cf	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Williams, lf	5	0	1	2	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	3	2	8	8	3	0
Cronin, ss	5	1	2	2	4	3	1
Doerr, 2b	5	1	3	6	1	4	0
Tabor, 3b	4	1	1	4	1	3	0
Desautels, c	5	0	1	1	6	0	0
Grove, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hash, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	42	7	14	27	30	14	1

*Batted for Hash in eighth.

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Kennedy, 3b	5	0	1	1	1	2	0
Kuhel, 1b	5	0	0	0	9	1	0
Kreevich, cf	5	2	2	4	4	0	0
Wright, rf	5	1	2	3	3	0	0
Appling, ss	4	2	3	3	2	4	0
Rosenthal, lf	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
McNair, 2b	5	0	2	3	4	3	0
Trosky, 1b	4	0	1	1	7	0	2
Rigney, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	6	11	15	30	13	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0		1—7
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—6

Runs batted in, Foxx 2, Doerr, Tabor 3, Williams, McNair 4, Rigney, Wright. Two-base hits, Doerr, Wright, McNair, Williams. Three-base hits, Doerr, Kreevich. Home runs Foxx 2, Tabor. Double plays Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Kuhel, Appling and Kuhel; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Boston 8, Chicago 8. Base on balls, by Grove 3, by Hash, by Rigney, 3. Struck out, by Grove 3, by Hash, by Rigney 5, by Brown. Hits, off Grove, 8 in 6 innings; off Hash, 2 in 1 inning; off Dickman, 1 in 3 innings; off Rigney, 14 in 9⅓ innings; off Brown, 0 in ⅔ inning. Winning pitcher, Dickman. Losing pitcher, Rigney. Time, 2h. 25m. Umpires, Geisel, McGowan and Kolls. Attendance, 6000 (actual).

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

New York at Chicago, Boston at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Detroit, Washington at Cleveland.

National League

Chicago at Boston, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Wes Ferrell, veteran Yankee righthander, suffered setback after hurling 5-hit, 3-0 shutout against Athletics.

Pros to Start Goodall Round Robin Thursday

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The crack golf pros, who have had just about enough time to get their laundry done and assure the club presidents they still knew about such duties as giving lessons and polishing clubs since they rode or hitch-hiked back from the winter tour, are off on the second lap of the race for the 1940 national open championship.

Entries for the open were closed yesterday with one of the largest totals on record. Tomorrow the first big preliminary test for the title tournament at Cleveland's Canterbury Club, June 6-8, gets under way. It is the Goodall Round-Robin, in which a picked field of 15 pros will play at the Fresh Meadow Club on Long Island.

Approximate Total

Although the open entries won't be checked, paired up for the sectional qualifying rounds May 27, and announced to the public for another 10 days or so, Joe Dey, Executive Secretary of the United States Golf Association, put the approximate total at 1,160, the sixth largest in tournament history. Last year it was 1,193, while the 1937 record figure was 1,402.

Of these, only the players who finished in a tie for 30th place or better in the 1939 open won't be required to pass the sectional qualifying tests. The rest will shoot 36 holes in 26 different locations and about 110 of them will get into the main tournament.

Ten on List

It is rather surprising to note that only 10 of the 15 selected stars for the Goodall tourney are on the exempt list for the open. Martin Pose, the Argentine ace, didn't play last year of course and the veteran Gene Sarazen had one of those rare occasions when he couldn't make the top 30. The others who weren't among the leaders at the Philadelphia Country Club are long-driving Jimmy Thomson, young Ben Hogan, a par-busting sensation in the South last winter, and Lawson Little, one-time amateur champion who did right well during the winter.

The rest of the field includes Byron Nelson, 1939 open champion; Craig Wood, one of the players he beat in the title play-off, and Jimmy Demaret, winner of the Augusta Masters' tournament this spring.

Threesomes

They'll start off in five threesomes in this order: Demaret, Thomson, and Wood; Nelson, Hogan, and Jimmy Hines; Pose, Sarazen, and Henry Picard; Little, Paul Runyan, and Sammy Snead; Horton Smith, Dick Metz, and Clayton Heafner.

Before they finish the 126-hole grind Sunday, each will have faced every other one in the field. The one who can show the greatest net total of holes won from his 14 rivals will get $1,000 and the $500 Goodall Trophy. Probably he also will be granted the handicap of being considered the favorite when the open comes around.

New England Conference Baseball

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Northeastern	6	0	1.000
New Hampshire	4	1	.800
Connecticut	1	3	.250
Rhode Island	1	4	.200
Maine	1	4	.200

Result May 14

Northeastern 9, Connecticut 3.

Credit for Tech Showing Given to New Crew Coach

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There seems to be an extra broad sweep to the Charles River these days as it emerges from under Cottage Farm Bridge, as though for the first time in many years it were conscious of the M. I. T. Boathouse on the left bank.

It has been a long time since the Charles has had any occasion to be aware of the Engineers' float. For more than a decade its attention has been focused a few miles up the river, where its waters gently laved the landing of Harvard's Newell Boathouse.

If the Charles cared to delve into history, it could recall when M. I. T. scored its only decisive victory by thoroughly trouncing Navy back in 1929, or it could remember when the Cambridge crew came home from the Poughkeepsie regatta the following year with a third to Cornell and Syracuse to its credit.

But in recent years, it has been more or less the river's habit to slip lazily past the M. I. T. headquarters, and occasionally to cock an eye at the activities around 5 p. m. For about that time the Engineers have their short daily workout.

Different Story

This year, however, as the saying goes, the story was different. Almost unheralded, the M. I. T. crew sprang into prominence, first by making Harvard sit up in its shell and take notice, then by joining Harvard in thoroughly trouncing Princeton, and finally by giving Yale a scare while leading Syracuse to the finish line.

All in all, the season was much too short for the M. I. T. boys, who but a short year ago found the same schedule too long. It was no fun merely to be a boat in the race, with the last place automatically conceded. It was fun, though, to be considered a factor this year.

Credit for this amazing turn of events belongs on the shoulders of none other than little Bobby Moch, coxswain of the 1936 Olympic championship crew of the University of Washington, who this season took over as head coach. Bobby brought with him Jim McMillan, who rowed No. 5 on the same Olympic crew, to handle the freshmen, and Jim's work with the yearlings has had even more pronounced success than has Bobby's with the varsity. The freshmen this season won two out of their three races.

Contrast

The two coaches present an interesting contrast, to digress for a moment. Bobby is but five feet, seven inches tall, while Jim rises to six feet six inches. Moch more than makes up for his lack of height, however, in vivacity, while McMillan is more slow and easy going. Interesting to note is the fact that in the picture of the championship crew, Jim is no bigger than his rowing mates. They just grow 'em big in Washington, that's all.

Moch, now attending Harvard Law School with the expectation of being graduated in another year, gives full credit to the Conibear system—used by Washington—for Tech's improvement in crew. Conibear is the Cornell man credited with starting rowing on the upgrade for the Huskies back about 1912, and his system, in contrast to that used by Columbia and Syracuse, stresses a shorter reach and shorter recovery.

"It took a long time for the boys to pick the stroke up," said Moch yesterday afternoon in his apartment in the M. I. T. Graduate House. "We worked hard on the machines, but it was not until we took to the river that they really caught on. It seemed to come all at once."

Bobby has reason to be proud of his first-year record at Tech, called the best in M. I. T.'s history. In their first race, the Rowe Cup regatta, the Engineers were third of four crews, with Harvard winning by a length and a half over Syracuse, and Tech but a cock-length behind Syracuse. Boston University was fourth. In their second race, at Princeton two weeks ago, the Engineers were two boat lengths behind Harvard in the Compton Cup regatta, with the Tigers a city block in the rear. And in their final race last Saturday at Derby, Conn., Tech led Yale until the last 100 yards, wherein the Elis went up to a terrific 42 to edge out a victory. In this race, however, the Engineers evened matters with Syracuse, for they led the Orange to the finish line by a length.

Of this varsity this season, Moch loses only two men for next spring. Gone will be Bob Church in the No. 7 spot, and Coxswain Michael Biancardi. All the others will return, including Joe Gavin, stroke; Carl Mueller, No. 6, Ted Guething, No. 5; Don Howard, No. 4; Alex Poskus, No. 3; Capt. Bill Folberth, No. 2; and Phil Phaneuf, bow.

The two empty seats should not be hard to fill, although Moch refuses to become too optimistic. "We will have to see what next season brings," he says. "I do not believe in crossing my bridges until I come to them."

The freshmen should offer competent material, though, considering their record this spring. In the Rowe Cup races, the yearlings finished a close third to Harvard and Princeton, while in their other two races, they beat first Princeton, and then Yale and Syracuse freshmen.

* * *

Moch was graduated from Washington in 1936, and McMillan in '37. Bobby was cox of the jayvees his sophomore year and of the varsity his junior and senior years. McMillan rowed for the varsity all three years he was eligible.

* * *

The head coach comes from Montesano, Washington, a small town near Olympia, while the freshman mentor comes from Seattle.

Harvard Places Two Players In Net Semifinals

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15 (AP)—Robert Freedman of Yale, Harold Eckhardt of Dartmouth, and Langdon Gilkey and Dave Burt of Harvard yesterday reached the semifinals in the singles division of the New England intercollegiate tennis tournament.

Freedman defeated Jack Stewart of Harvard, 6—1, 6—4 in the afternoon for the right to meet Eckhardt in one of the semifinal matches today.

Eckhardt defeated Don Eisendrath of Wesleyan in a quarter-final match completed in the morning, 6—2, 3—6, 8—6. The unseeded Eisendrath, upsetter in the early rounds of the tourney, had Eckhardt 5-1 in the third set and then tossed the match away through errors.

Gilkey had the misfortune to meet John Palfrey, one of his own Harvard teammates and the 6—2, 6—1 decision he gained was more in the nature of an infra-squad setto than a tournament match. Gilkey's greater experience left few openings for the youthful scion of a famous tennis family. Gilkey will meet another teammate in the semifinals, Dave Burt, who defeated Peter Shonk of Williams 6—2, 6—2.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	21	90	31	.378
Cramer	23	105	38	.362
Williams	23	89	31	.348
Foxx	24	80	24	.300
Doerr	23	95	25	.263
Tabor	23	90	23	.256
Peacock	11	26	6	.231
Cronin	23	89	16	.180
Desautels	18	55	10	.182
Di Maggio	6	17	3	.176
Nonnenkamp	3	1	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000

Bees

Warstler	9	13	2	.667
Scarsella	15	57	16	.368
Ross	18	71	26	.338
Lopez	18	69	18	.322
Miller	18	63	20	.304
Leane	9	10	1	.200
Rowell	18	55	15	.182
Hassett	18	69	18	.261
Cuccinello	18	74	19	.332
Andrews	3	4	1	.250
Cooney	17	55	6	.109
West	17	64	14	.219
Masi	4	13	3	.231
Sisti	4	13	2	.154
Majeski	3	3	0	.000
Wietelmann	1	1	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hering	3	3	0	1.000
Grove	3	2	0	1.000
Wilson	2	1	0	1.000
Galehouse	3	1	0	1.000
Hash	9	3	1	.750
Bagby	3	2	1	.667
Harris	4	2	1	.667
Dickman	6	3	2	.600
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	5	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Earley	3	1	0	1.000
Posedel	5	2	2	.500
Swift	4	1	1	.500
Strincevich	4	1	2	.333
Sullivan	6	1	3	.250
Barnicle	5	0	0	.000
Errickson	4	0	0	.000
Lamanna	4	0	0	.000
Piechota	2	0	0	.000
Coffman	6	0	1	.000
Javery	4	0	1	.000
Callahan	2	0	1	.000
Fette	1	0	1	.000

Louis Meyer, only three time winner of the 500-mile Memorial Day automobile classic quit racing for a master mechanics job.

On the Mark for Tufts

By a Staff Photographer

Coach Clarence "Dinger" Dussault stands with stopwatch in hand to time his two stars, Eddie Dugger, left, and Walter Hall, who between them contribute many valuable points in Jumbo track meets. Dugger, indoor I. C. 4-A. high hurdle champion, and Hall, hurdler and quarter-miler, are expected to be the outstanding stars of the eastern intercollegiates at W. P. I. this Saturday.

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CA-1

Dodgers Regain National League Lead by Defeating Cincinnati in Extra Innings

Defeat Reds 6-5 in Thirteen Inning Game at Ebbets Field

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers can't be accused of dodging the issue.

They went to grips with the Cincinnati Reds yesterday and came up with a 6-5, 13-inning victory that put them back into first place in the National League and that's about all even the Flatbush fans could ask. Three days in second place isn't a very heavy sentence.

The trait you have to like about the dauntless Dodgers is their spirit. They battle for every inch.

In yesterday's game the Reds started Bucky Walters, the sinkerball specialist who has won five and not been defeated. The Dodgers went right to work on him for two runs on a single, a walk, and a triple by Dolph Camilli. After Cincinnati tied up the score, Brooklyn bounced back with two more runs in the seventh.

Mancuso's Fly

When Cincinnati tied again in the ninth and took the lead in the tenth on Mike McCormick's homer, the Dodgers kept battling. They scored a run on two singles sandwiched around an infield out. And finally in the thirteenth they pushed across the winning run—Gene Moore getting a walk, Leo Durocher a single, and pinch-hitter Gus Mancuso a fly.

The Reds protested the game over a play in the seventh inning. A grounder by Charley Gilbert seemed to strike Umpire Bill Klem. Second Baseman Lonnie Frey fielded the ball, but Gilbert beat the throw to first and Durocher was allowed to go from second to third. Manager McKechnie claimed Durocher should have been held on second base on Gilbert's hit, but Klem maintained the ball did not strike him.

Boston in Tenth

It took another extra-inning struggle for the Boston Red Sox to edge out the Chicago White Sox, 7-6, and Jimmy Foxx, as so often in the past, was the hero for the American League leaders. His second home run of the game and eighth of the season came in the tenth and decided the outcome. Jim Tabor also hit one for Boston with one on in the fourth.

The Cleveland Indians saw the margin between first and second place widened as they lost a 9-7 hitting fray to the Philadelphia Athletics when Al Simmons delivered a pinch single with the bases loaded in the ninth. Bob Feller started for the Tribe, but gave up seven runs in three and a fraction innings, three on a homer by Wally Moses. Hal Trosky and Ken Keltner hit homers for Cleveland, Trosky his eighth.

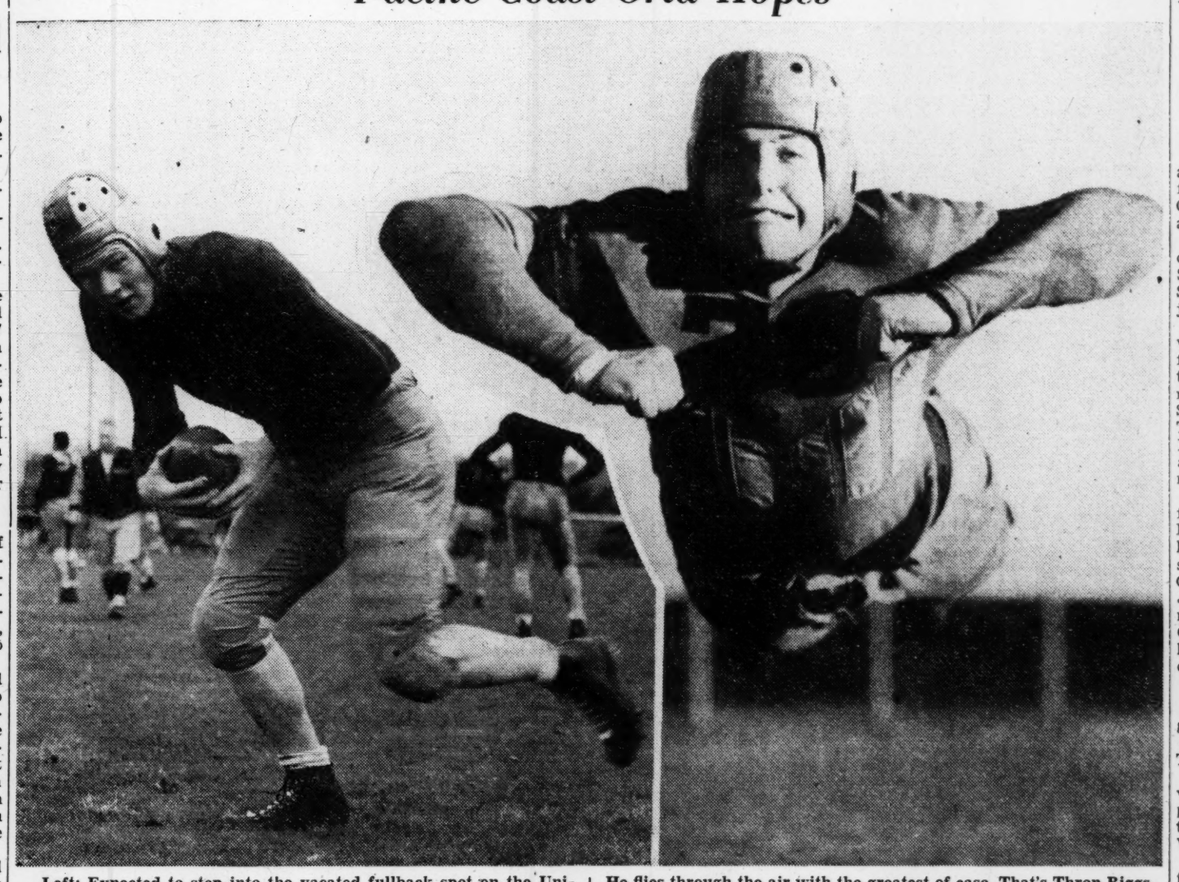
Walker's Home Run

Gerald Walker took charge of Washington's test against the Detroit Tigers and brought the Senators a 4-2 victory with a two-run homer in the sixth. The victory, credited to Dutch Leonard, lifted Washington from seventh to fifth in the American League.

The Pittsburgh Pirates pounced on the New York Giants, 7-2, to end the Terrymen's six-game winning streak and even an old score against Cliff Melton. The southpaw held them helpless on one hit for five innings, but in the sixth Pittsburgh loaded the bases with three singles, scored one run on a walk, and four more on Elbie Fletcher's homer.

The Philadelphia Phillies moved over the Cardinals into fifth place in the National with a 4-0 shutout Hugh Mulcahy manipulated against the Redbirds. The Philadelphia right-hander kept nine hits scattered and batted in three runs for his own cause.

Pacific Coast Grid Hopes



Left: Expected to step into the vacated fullback spot on the University of Washington varsity football team is Jack Stackpool, one year letterman. Stackpool is a speedy, hard-charging runner although weaker on defense than the graduated Don Jones. Right: He flies through the air with the greatest of ease. That's Thron Riggs, 208-pound tackle at the University of Washington, who was one of the most promising youngsters in spring practice at U. of Washington. Riggs was one of the best linemen on the 1939 Husky frosh team.

Huskies and Beavers Seem Set for Championship Bid

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The first signs of autumn have come and gone, and left their marks behind. Spring football practice, forerunner of fall gridiron destinies, has just been completed at the Northern Coast Conference colleges, and the fickle finger of favoritism is being pointed at Oregon State College and University of Washington.

Coach Lon Stiner's Oregon State Beavers, top team in the northern division of the Conference last year and third-place winner behind Southern California and U. C. L. A., are set for a championship bid. Stiner can count 19 lettermen from the 1939 squad, plus some talented junior college transfers and a promising group of last year's frosh.

Most stress in spring practice was placed in developing a new forward wall, where graduation took eight lettermen, four of them regulars. All-Coast Guard Eberle Schultz, Center John Tsoutsouvas, Tackle Walt Jelsma and End Bob Pena will be hard to replace, although there are experienced men back for all positions.

Good backfield men are plentiful for the Orange. Triple-threat Fullback Jim Kisselburgh and his hard driving understudy Ken Dow, speedy lettermen halfbacks, Bob Olson, Don Durdan, Bob Dethman, Joe Tomich, Gene Gray, and a newcomer, Frank Chase, and Quarterback George Peters, are all highly-respected men around the conference.

Quick Test

Ability of the 1940 Staters will get a quick test, for Oregon State meets the defending champion Trojans Oct. 5.

Although Oregon State is favored by many as the new champions, most of the experts are extoling Jim Phelan's University of Washington Huskies.

These experts will tell you how the Huskies outplayed the national champions from U. S. C. for 55 minutes, before losing 9-7 in a late season game. They compute that 21 lettermen are returning from that team, with only one "regular" lost, and immediately establish Washington as the team to beat.

Rosy Preview

It must be admitted that the Huskies did look good in spring practice, but not because of the abundance of returning veterans. It was the sub-sophomores (members of the 1939 freshmen team) that gave the spring preview such a rosy outlook.

Included in the crop of varsity newcomers are some heavy linemen, greatly needed in the strenuous round-robin schedule played by conference teams. The Huskies have had a good first team the past two years, but have been weak in reserves. This will not be apparent next fall if the spring showing means anything.

Also helping the 1940 Huskies is the fact that the sub-sophomores are good enough to make the veterans keep hustling to win back their jobs.

Most promising of the whole Washington outlook is the backfield situation, which many consider contains the greatest combination ever to represent the Huskies.

McAdams' Ability

Down in Los Angeles they're still talking about the long punting, accurate passing, and great all-around play of Dean McAdams in the Husky-Trojan clash. It was McAdams with his 60 and 65 yard punts who kept the vaunted Trojan power from rolling.

Running mate to McAdams is Junior Ernie Steele, the key to the whole offense. Steele is the outstanding running back, a shifty, pace-changing ball-toter who can keep the defense spread, an important aid to the Phelan offensive system. Opponents cannot concentrate their defense in stopping the Phelan spinners, delayed bucks, and short side reverses, for there will always be the possibility of Steele skirting the ends, an occurence that leads to Washington touchdowns.

One Regular Lost

The graduated fullback, Don Jones, is the only regular lost, but letterman Jack Stackpool can hit harder than Jones and run faster, although lacking his defensive ability. Fourth member of this highly-rated backfield is Quarterback Don Means, a smart signal-caller, something much needed in the Husky system that requires deception in running off plays.

Despite this pre-season optimism, Coach Jim Phelan merely smiles and says—"Yes, this is the same team that almost beat Southern Cal. But it's also the same team that was defeated by Washington State a few weeks earlier. You might consider that before counting us 'in' the Rose Bowl."

Bob Cahn

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Result May 14

At Amherst, Mass., Amherst 6, Holy Cross 3.

Michigan Track Stars Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 15—Michigan's track team, which will seek a fourth-straight Big Ten title in the conference championships at Northwestern University May 24 and 25, has recorded best outdoor performances of the year in five of 15 events on the championship program, and shares another. Indiana, its major rival, has two, as do Purdue and Illinois.

Warren Breidenbach, defending champion in the quarter-mile, has the best mark for the distance of 0:48.1 while Dye Hogan has a mark for the half mile of 1:54.8, although Ed Buxton of Wisconsin won indoors in 1:54.4 and Campbell Kane of Indiana was timed in 1:51 on the leg of a relay. Ralph Schwarzkopf's winning time for two miles at Drake of 9:22 is unapproached although he ran 9:09 indoors. A Wolverine mile relay quartet turned in the excellent time of 3:16 at the Drake Relays. In the field Don Canham has high jumped 6ft. 5in. He did 6ft. 6¾in. indoors, and Charlie Decker tied with Mike Linta of Ohio State at 13ft. 2in. in the pole vault.

Indiana's leaders are Kane, with 4:16.1 in the mile although he has an indoor mark of 4:12.8, and Archie Harris with the best collegiate discus throw of the year, 164ft. 1⅞in. Harris has been beaten at 147 feet, however, and Bob Fitch of Minnesota has a mark of 152ft. 7½in.

Purdue has leaders with Forrest Weber's mark of 49ft. 4⅜in. for the shot put and Ted Tycocki's time of 0:21.4 in the 220-yard dash. Illinois has the hurdles leaders, Don Olsen with 0:23.6 for the lows and Dick Reising, 0:14.8 for the highs.

Myron Piker of Northwestern and George Franck of Minnesota each have done 0:09.8 for the hundred. Howard Ell of Ohio State has the best winning mark in the javelin, 189ft. 10in.

Rice Holds Only One Title In Southwest Championships

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Rice Institute was host to the members of the Southwest Conference May 9, 10, 11 when the Southwest championship was decided in three events, track, tennis, and golf. Rice was also defending champion in all three events, but came out victorious only in tennis.

Texas University, the favorite, captured the track and field championship for the 12th time in the 20 years that Coach Clyde Littlefield has been there. Capt. Fred Wolcott of Rice closed out his college career by capturing first place in the 100 yard dash, the 120-yard high hurdles and 220-yard low hurdles to become high point man of the meet. Wolcott was credited with a new American record of 13.9 seconds in the high hurdles, and application will be made to the A. A. U. to accept his record. Wolcott ran a 13.7 race last week at Austin, but his time may not be accepted due to a high wind. Captain Wolcott's performance is even more remarkable when it is known that he never ran in a hurdle race until he went to college. Even then he was only a fair hurdler until he developed his unique style of thrusting out both arms straight in front of him when crossing the hurdles.

Another conference record was broken by Jack Hughes of Texas when he threw the discus to a record of 163ft. 2¼in. to beat the old record by more than five feet. Hughes has another year of college competition, and next year he may break his own record, for in practice he has thrown the discus 170 feet.

The Southern Methodist Mustangs were the surprise of the meet, when they finished third with a total of 24 points. This is the highest the Dallas University has placed in the 25 years of the meet.

Texas University easily won first place with 62 points, with Rice in second place with 39. Following S. M. U., Texas A. & M. was fourth with 20½ points, while Baylor made 14½ for fifth place, and Arkansas with 10 points and Texas Christian University with six finished last.

* * *

Rice Institute was able to defend its tennis championship with ease and earned an all-Rice finals in both the singles and doubles of the Southwest Conference Meet. Capt. Frank Guernsey of Rice brought to a close his college career by defeating his sophomore teammate, Bobby Curtis, in the finals by a score of 6—1, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1. Guernsey was far too consistent for his larger teammate, and walked away with his third straight Southwest Conference singles championship. Bobby Curtis, former State high school champion, played an aggressive game and hit the ball with plenty of power, but Guernsey returned everything that came his way.

Morris and Rodgers, Rice's No. 2 doubles team, started out against Guernsey and Curtis, the No. 1 doubles team of Rice, as if they had decided to change their respective rating. They won the first set by a 6—1 count, but then Curtis and Guernsey settled down and displayed fine generalship to win the next three sets by 6—3, 6—4, 8—6. Rice also won the team championship by defeating all the other members of the conference in a series of games played during the past two months.

* * *

Texas University came out winner in the golf championship, when Buck Luce won the individual championship over a field of 25 players with a 300 which was two strokes better than Hanser of Texas A. & M. could do. Bill McMahon of A. & M., the leader at the halfway mark, took a bad 82 to finish in fourth place. Harry Crissman of Rice turned in the lowest score, a 69, but he had a faulty opening round of 86 to go with it and ended up in eighth place. Kyle Gillespie of T. C. U. usually seen in quarterback position on the football field started off fine but ended in twelfth place. The team championship, decided by the average of the four players from each college in the tournament, went to Texas U. by a margin of 12 strokes over Texas A. & M. Rice, S. M. U. and T. C. U. finished in that order. Arkansas and Baylor were not represented.

William Kinkaid

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

At Middletown, Conn., Wesleyan 99, Trinity 27.

At Amherst, Mass., Connecticut U. 79½, Massachusetts State 55½.

And Talking of . . . Everything

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Animated Sporting Scene

LONDON—Today an American visiting Britain would be very surprised, I imagine, at the amount of worth-while sport in progress or in prospect here, despite the disruptive effect of war. In which respect he (or she) would resemble myself on returning to the old stand—you might almost say the old grand stand—after a spring vacation spent roaming beyond the fields of sport.

Turn away from the athletic scene in Britain for a short while and—behold!—when you look at it again, activity has intensified beyond all anticipations. Partly because the tempo and character of this peculiar war have left unexpected scope for the continuance or resumption of sport, on modified lines, and partly because sports-organizers erred deliberately on the side of pessimism when outlining what they figured they would be able to arrange after national service became the dominant consideration.

Day-to-Day Basis

The consequence has been the building up, on a day-to-day basis, of a comprehensive program so relatively satisfactory in relation to winter-time sports that the people concerned with summer pastimes are feeling quite optimistic about what they may be able to do on the same plan. Why, there is even talk now regarding the practicability of some sort of wartime tournament on the classic lawn tennis courts at Wimbledon and of a national golf competition to console club-wielders for the loss of their championships. While cricketers have been exhorted by the President of the Marylebone Club—parent organization of the Englishman's national game—to stage as many matches as they can of all grades.

Mr. Jack Crump, internationally well-known as manager of Great Britain's track and field team, tells me that the Amateur Athletic Association is working on a promising schedule of 1940 events, which will not, however, include senior championships, and the devotees of Bowls, a game not so hard hit as most others by the diversion of young man-power into the combatant forces, are expecting to carry on more or less as usual. The ancient, sedate and skilful pastime of Bowls, by the way, is now extremely popular here among the ladies.

At one time it looked as if dirt-track motor-cycling on the speedways would be out of the question, for special reasons, including the rationing of petrol. But today cinders are spraying over the safety-fence as riders broadside round the bends and a very popular sport that recommenced informally shows signs of reverting to regular league lines.

Pedal Cycling

One form of outdoor recreation has actually been advantaged by the war. To wit, pedal cycling. Meaning the tourist aspect thereof. For the roads have been practically cleared of pleasure motorists by the rigorous petrol-rationing now enforced upon civilian owners, and the bicycle rules the King's Highway as it has not done for many a long year. As it has not done, indeed, since petrol became the national perfume.

The number of cyclists awheel, I should say, is undiminished. Because although thousands of enthusiastic club men have laid up their machines and joined the fighting forces, their place is taken by people who have forsaken four wheels in favor of two. In many instances these folk made the change for entirely utilitarian reasons and then discovered, or rediscovered, the charm and benefits attached to touring. Anyway, they are flocking out at week ends and a chorus of tinkling bike bells drowns the occasional honk of the hooter.

Car Owners Trade

So impracticable was motoring accounted by some car owners after the imposition of war restrictions, that one heard tell of automobiles being traded for cycles on level terms.

The competitive aspects of cycling—track racing and time trials on the road—look like presenting decidedly more action than formerly appeared likely.

The lengthening of days with the advance of summer and the corresponding curtailment of difficulties inherent in the nightly "black-out" have, of course, been a great boon to the sports community. Not least of all to the organizers of professional Association Football, who had the encouragement of markedly increased attendances, generally, as they set about the prolongation of the Soccer season into June—a totally unprecedented extension.

The matches in this extra period appertain to a "knock-out" competition for a wartime Cup—a substitute on a "regional" basis for the cup tournament which forms such an enthralling complement to the Saturday-by-Saturday league program in normal times.

Extend Season

Rugby Union players also extended their season. But only by a week or two, as most of the people engaged in this all-amateur game have club cricket or tennis to engage their attention from the end of April. As have the Field Union Hockey players, (also 100 per cent amateur) who, like the Rugby Union men, evolved a useful sort of season after scrapping their original plans.

The campaigns for both Rugger and hockey wound up with a series of tournaments involving the "potted" variety of play—seven a side, instead of fifteen, for Rugger; six a side, instead of eleven, for hockey.

Of the aquatic sports which are so popular here in the summer, civilian rowing is all set to carry on as best it can, despite the absence of the younger men who ordinarily comprise the fast crews, but swimming has the handicap of many closed pools to contend with and yachting at sea is subject to various close restrictions.

Common to all branches of sport are certain war-occasioned difficulties— arising from economic stringency, curtailed facilities and the diversion of athletic talent into the fighting forces.

This last, however, means, not a loss to sport, but an enormous gain to one phase of it. Namely Service Sport. Which promises to provide much brilliant competition and spectacular entertainment of various kinds in the coming months.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

At Worcester, Mass.: Holy Cross 8, Harvard 2.

At Northfield, Vt.: Vermont 12, Norwich 5.

At Worcester, Mass.: Rhode Island State 11, Worcester Tech 1.

At Newton, Mass.: Boston College 3, Tufts 2.

At Hanover, N. H.: Dartmouth 5, Brown 4.

At Williamstown, Mass.: Williams 3, Springfield 2 (12 innings).

At Lewiston, Maine.: New Hampshire 11, Bates 10 (10 innings).

At Brookline, Mass.: Northeastern 9, Connecticut 3.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 14

International League

Newark 8, Buffalo 5.
Syracuse 8, Montreal 3.
Others postponed, rain.

American Association

No games played.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 10, San Diego 8.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 4.
San Francisco 8, Hollywood 6.
Only games.

Texas League

Beaumont 3, Shreveport 1.
Tulsa 7, Fort Worth 3.
Dalas 4, Oklahoma City 3.
Houston 11, San Antonio 1.

Southern Association

Knoxville 15, Memphis 4.
Birmingham 16, Atlanta 8.
New Orleans 10, Chattanooga 6.
Little Rock 6, Nashville 5.

Eastern League

Hartford 8, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Albany 3, Elmira 2.
Scranton 6, Springfield 5.
Binghampton 4, Williamsport 3.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Hugh Mulcahy, Phillies—Shut out Cardinals 4-0 on nine hits and batted in three runs himself.

Elbie Fletcher, Pirates — Hit home run with bases loaded to end Giants' six-game winning streak.

Gee Walker, Senators—His two-run homer in sixth inning brought 4-2 victory over Tigers.

Jimmie Foxx, Red Sox—Pounded out two home runs, his seventh and eighth of season, to lead Boston to victory over White Sox.

Pressnell, Dodgers—Held Reds hitless through three innings until Brooklyn could push across run to win in 13th.

Al Simmons, Athletics—Delivered pinch single for two runs in ninth inning to beat Indians 9-7.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	15	4	.789
Cincinnati	15	5	.750
New York	11	9	.550
Chicago	11	11	.500
Philadelphia	7	11	.389
St. Louis	8	14	.364
Boston	6	12	.333
Pittsburgh	6	13	.316

Results May 14

Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 5. (13 inns.)
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 2.
Chicago at Boston postponed.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	17	6	.739
Cleveland	14	8	.636
Detroit	12	11	.522
Philadelphia	11	12	.478
Washington	10	13	.435
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Chicago	9	13	.409
New York	7	14	.333

Results May 14

Boston 7, Chicago 6. (10 innings)
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 7.
Washington 4, Detroit 2.
New York at St. Louis postponed.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Cheap Rookies Most Impressive

On Nov. 12, 1939, the Red Sox announced the purchase of outfielder Dominic Di Maggio and pitcher Larry Powell from the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League. Dom was ordered to report in the spring, supposedly to take over a regular berth in the Boston outfield. Powell was bought for 1941 delivery.

Big league scribes went right to work on the latest sensation of the Di Maggio family. They called him everything from the well-known question mark to the greatest all-around performing rookie to be taken by the majors in years.

Finney Hitting

But today Dominic Di Maggio is on the bench. Hampered by a training camp injury, he was not ready when the regular season opened. Lou Finney, an experienced utility man, took his place in right field. Lou has been there ever since, and as he is currently leading the Red Sox in batting, the immediate future does not look too rosy for the young Californian.

All of which reminds us that several other high-priced recruits are finding life in the majors rather difficult. There was Johnny Gee, towering southpaw purchase of the Pirates; Harold Reese, shortstop, and Charley Gilbert, outfielder, of the surprising Dodgers; Outfielder Johnny Rucker and Second Baseman Mickey Witek of the Giants; Infielder Jimmy Pofahl at Washington, and Al Rubeling and Bill Lillard, infielders, and Herman Besse, pitcher, of the Athletics. The combined price tags of this group represents a comfortable fortune, but up to the time this was written, not one had looked like another Ted Williams or Charley Keller, the freshmen stars of 1939.

Gee is back with Syracuse, hampered by a spring training arm injury. Rucker and Witek opened the season as regulars at the Polo Grounds, but the former found National League pitching too good and the latter made too many errors on ground balls. Young Gilbert has helped the Dodgers, although his batting average is still well under .300 and hardly suggestive of his purchase price. Reese is Manager Leo Durocher's spare at Brooklyn, but the rookie was overanxious when inserted at shortstop. Both Rubeling and Lillard are many points under the charmed offensive circle in the American League and Besse has not been a consistent winner on the mound.

Eventually, each one of these expensive boys may be worth his weight in gold. It is a fact that few rookies set the majors afire at the start. But it is interesting to note that the most impressive 1940 newcomers are cheap additions. They cost their parent outfits next to nothing, weighing the situation by the big league price standards.

Babich Winning

For example, Johnny Babich is winning for Connie Mack, and the Philadelphia manager picked him up for the draft price, from Kansas City. Alan Strange is playing shortstop and helping to make the Browns the most improved club in the American League. Strange, also, arrived via the draft route. Detroit likes young Tom Seats, a southpaw drafted from Sacramento. He already has a victory over the Yankees. But, then, so have a few other lefties.

The new White Sox third baseman is 19-year-old Bob Kennedy, whom Jimmy Dykes picked out of the Texas League for a song. Bob is a graduate of Shreveport. Mickey Harris and Herb Hash have been outstanding factors in the early drive of the Red Sox and both hurlers are products of the Boston farm system and cost nothing in actual purchase money.

Washington has gone overboard for lanky Sid Hudson, who last year pitched for the Sanford (Fla.) club in the class D Florida State League. From the lowly Southeastern League the Phillies took Shortstop Nig Bragan. Babe Young has climbed up the New York farm ladder to first base at the Polo Grounds. The early hitting of Chet Ross in left field and 'Bama Rowell at second base made the Bees a winner on their initial western tour of the National League. Bob Quinn picked up both boys for the price of a contract.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	4,000,000
Previous day's sales	3,680,410
1940 volume to date	86,909,488
1939 volume to date	89,169,205

Market Closes Irregular In Heavy Trading

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The stock market swung up and down like a roller-coaster today in the most active dealings since the first flush of the war-boom last September.

Transfers approximated 4,000,000 shares, almost half a million more than Tuesday's boiling decline.

The close was mixed, with steel, motor and aircraft shares holding gains, while leaders in many other departments ended unchanged or lower.

A last hour selling wave put the tape behind for the second time during the session. An abrupt opening decline had been checked by a quick drive that left many floor traders gasping at the suddenness of the turn.

Up fractions to 3 points or so were Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, Douglas, Glenn Martin, Lockheed, General Electric and American Airlines. Du Pont gained about 5.

Lower by a few cents to as much as 5 points were other leaders, including J. I. Case, Eastman, Southern Railway, Kennecott, Anaconda, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, and American Smelting.

Sherwin-Williams and Montgomery Ward "A" were wide losers in the curb. Aluminum of America held the better part of a gain that ran to nearly 13 points at one time.

Foreign Bonds Drop

The bond market hammered away at foreign issues from start to finish today but domestic loans rallied with mild success after heavy morning losses.

Foreign recessions ranged to more than 6 points near the close. Domestic liens gyrated in a range of more than 4 points.

A few plus signs dotted the U. S. Government lists but losses, in the majority, ran as high as one point.

Widest declines in the overseas division were scored by loans of Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Norway, Belgium and Argentina.

On the topside were Postal Telegraph 5s, Studebaker 6s and Frisco 4½s of '78.

Wheat Prices Drop 10c a Bushel For Second Day in Row

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—Wheat prices collapsed again today, dropping 10 cents a bushel for the second consecutive session, as traders dumped millions of bushels of grain because of the pessimistic war news coming from Europe.

Prices closed as low as trading rules would permit in today's session and were the lowest since early last winter.

The market had shown some signs of rallying earlier in the session but renewed selling in the final hour caught the turf without support. Wheat finished 9¾-10 cents lower than yesterday, May 85¾-86, July 85⅝-⅞.

Liquidation of accounts which required more margin caused an early setback of more than 8 cents from which the market rallied temporarily only to drop again in the last half hour of trading.

Prices at Winnipeg also were off the 10 cents limit while Minneapolis and Kansas City values showed corresponding losses.

Sterling Advances; Swiss Franc Falls

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The Swiss franc broke nearly ½ cent today in terms of the dollar while the British pound ran up 3 cents to $3.23½.

A loss of .45 of a cent in the Swiss money followed yesterday's decline of ¼ cent. The declines shattered the currency's long record as one of the most stable of European moneys.

Sterling advanced despite the war news that kept security and commodity markets churning. At one time a bid price representing a rise of more than 3 cents was rejected as too low, but sales were later made at the 3-cent gain.

The Canadian dollar improved ⅛ cent to 81⅞ U. S. cents and the French franc added .023⅛ of a cent to 1.83½ cents.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, May 15

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:	$3.24½	$3.17½	$8.2397
Demand	3.25	3.18	8.2397
Cables			
France—franc	.0184	.0185	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2200	.2225	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	$
Sweden—krona	2380†	.2350	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0066	.0068	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1770x	.1770x	.3961
Portugal—escudo	.0327x	.0327x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0053x	.0053x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0240x	.0240x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2290	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1700	.1700	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3026	.3026	.8180
Java—florin	††	††	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2000	.1975	*
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0500	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.3800	.4000	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8187	.8200	1.6391
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	63	Abbott (1.60a)	6	62¼	61	62¼	— ¾
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	3	43	40	40	—6
9	6	Adams Express	23	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
27½	20¼	Adam-Millis (1)	3	20¼	19⅞	20¼	
19½	15	Addressog (1.40)	2	15	13⅝	15	
58⅛	40⅜	Air Reduc (1a)	30	42½	40½	40¾	+ ⅜
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
7	5¼	Alaska Jun (.60)	35	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Alleghany Corp	76	⅝	½	⅝	
12½	7⅜	Alleg pf xw	12	7½	6½	6½	— ⅞
14⅝	8½	Alleg pf $30 ww	32	9⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ½
17¼	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	3	11¼	11	11	— ¼
26½	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(1¼e)	86	20⅞	18⅞	20⅛	— ⅜
12⅜	8¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	7	9¼	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
182	160	Al Ch &Dye (6)	17	160	158	158	—2
14	10¾	Allied Kid(.80)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—1⅞
16¾	12⅞	Allied Mills	28	12⅝	12	12⅜	— ½
9⅜	6	Allied Stores	136	6½	5¾	6	
73⅞	63¾	Allied Strs pf(5)	1	64	64	64	—2½
41⅞	29¼	Allis-Ch M (½e)	45	29¾	28½	28½	— ¾
16	12	Alpha Cem(½e)	2	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ½
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	10	1⅝	1⅛	1½	+ ¼
18	13	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	—1
58½	48	Amerada Cp(2)	10	49	47½	49	+1
21	16⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	8	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	48	61½	58½	60	+1½
12¾	7½	Am Bank Note	18	8¼	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	23	7½	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅞
45¾	36	Am Br Sh (.30e)	11	36⅞	36	36	— ⅝
116½	103	Am Can (4)	21	105¼	103	103	
176½	168¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	167	167	167	—1¼
33¼	23½	Am Car & Fdy	71	26⅞	24¼	25⅜	— ⅝
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	14	43	41	41½	— ½
23½	16⅛	Am Ch&C(.80e)	28	17½	16	16⅞	+ ¾
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	110	110	110	M'y13
140½	125	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	—5¾
9¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	12	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Am Com Alco	30	5¾	5⅛	5¼	— ¾
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	19	11	10	10	—1
3¼	2	Am Encaus Til	15	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
6⅜	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1⅛	Am&For Pow	49	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
24¼	14¼	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	5	14½	14¼	14¼	
28¼	16	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	6	17	16½	17	+1
7¼	3¼	Am & F P 2 pf	17	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
50½	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	35	37	32½	35¾	+1¾
6⅝	4	Am Hide & Lea	46	4¼	3¾	4	
38	30	Am H & L pf (3)	6	32	30	32	+2
66¼	55	Am Home (2.40)	12	54	52½	52½	—2½
3⅞	2	Am Ice	42	2⅜	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	5	25	24	24	—1
6⅜	3¾	Am Internat'l	16	4⅜	3⅝	3¾	
45	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	7	50	50	50	—1
22¾	14	Am Locomotive	82	14¾	12	13¼	— ¾
63	49	Am Loco pf (1k)	7	50⅛	49	49	M'y14
14⅞	11½	Am M & F (.80)	39	11¼	10½	10½	—1
3⅜	2	Am M & Metal	21	2¼	1¾	2	
25	17	Am Metal (1e)	7	17¼	17	17	
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2½	Am Power & Lt	217	2¾	2	2¼	— ¼
63¼	45½	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	10	46⅜	45	46¼	+ ¾
54	38	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	9	39	38½	38½	+ ½
10⅝	5¾	Am Rad & St S	275	6⅛	5¼	6	+ ⅛
17½	11	Am Roll Mill	165	11	9½	10⅜	+ ¼
70	60½	Am R M pf (3k)	2	63	60½	60½	M'y14
12¾	10⅝	Am Saf R (1.20)	14	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
11⅜	8	Am Seat (½g)	4	8	7¾	8	
54	41¾	Am Sm & R (1e)	57	41	38½	40¼	—2¼
147	141¼	Am S & R pf (7)	1	136	135	136	—8¼
70	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60	59½	59½	M'y14
33⅜	21	Am Steel F(½e)	88	24⅝	20¾	23	+1½
14⅝	11	Am Stores (¼e)	9	11½	11	11¼	— ¼
17¼	12⅛	Am Stove (½e)	2	12	11¾	12	— ⅛
23⅜	17	Am Sugar Ref	27	16	15⅛	15½	—1⅞
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	81½	81⅛	81½	— ½
18	14¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	6	14	13¼	13¼	—1
175¼	154	Am T & T (9)	121	156	149⅛	155½	+1½
89½	78¼	Am Tobacco (5)	7	77	76⅜	77	—1¼
91¾	78¼	Am Tob B (5)	10	79	78	79	+ ¾
151	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	4	148½	148	148½	M'y14
5¾	3⅛	Am Type Fdrs	53	3⅜	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	7½	Am Water Wks	129	7⅞	6⅞	7⅜	— ⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	97½	97	97	M'y14
12	7	Am Woolen	74	8⅛	6⅝	7½	+ ¼
52½	36¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	23	37⅞	35⅛	36½	— ¼
8⅛	5½	Am Zinc L & S	87	5⅞	4⅝	5⅛	— ⅜
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	40	40	40	M'y14
32	25	Anaconda (¾e)	356	25¾	23½	24⅜	— ⅜
41¼	31	Anacon W & C	1	30	30	30	—1
22⅝	15⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	6	15¾	15½	15⅝	—1⅜
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	5	12½	12	12	M'y13
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35½	29¾	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	30⅞	29¾	29¾	M'y14
110⅛	103¼	Arm Del pf (7)	4	108	103¼	103¼	M'y14
7⅝	5	Armour Ill	193	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
64¼	46	Armour Ill p pf	9	48	46	46	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	32¾	Arm Cork (½e)	24	33¾	32¾	33¼	— ¼
11	8	Arnold C (⅜e)	12	8⅛	7	8	
9½	4	Artloom Corp	23	4⅜	3⅞	4½	+ ½
9	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	37	6	4¾	5¾	+ ⅛
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(.70k)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	4	76	73	73	M'y10
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	38	38	38	—1
25¼	16¾	Atch T & S F	69	18	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
57½	49¾	AT&SF pf(2½e)	2	49	49	49	— ¾
22½	12½	Atl Coast Line	38	12½	11⅜	12	— ½
22⅜	13	Atl G&W Indies	2	12¾	12	12¾	— ¼
22½	13½	Atl G&W In pf	6	13½	12½	13	— ¼
27⅛	20½	Atl Refining (1)	68	23¾	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108⅜	108½	108½	M'y13
9⅞	8¼	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
51	46½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	46½	46⅜	46½	
80½	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	5	74⅞	71½	74	+2
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack	7	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¾
2⅞	1¼	Auburn Auto	6	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	8	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Aviation Corp	431	5⅞	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	14	Bald Loco ct	334	16⅞	15¼	16½	+1
6⅜	3¼	Balt & Ohio	179	3⅝	2¾	3¼	— ⅛
8	4	Balt & Ohio pf	47	4¼	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	9½	Bangor & Ar	4	8½	8½	8½	—1
16⅝	11⅞	Barber As (½e)	18	11⅝	10½	10⅞	— ¼
8⅜	6	Barker Bros	13	5¼	4	4	—2
13⅜	8⅝	Barnsdall (.30e)	76	9⅜	8½	9	— ¼
36¾	25⅜	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	16	28	27	27½	+ ½
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	9	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅜
112½	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
105	104¾	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y10
127	120	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122½	120	120	M'y14
9⅞	8¾	Beld-Hem (.40e)	13	8½	8	8	— ⅜
67½	63¾	BellNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	103	31⅜	28	29¾	+ ¾
22½	19¼	Ben Ind L pf(2½)	6	21⅞	19⅝	19	— ¼
56¾	53⅜	Best & Co(1.60a)	20	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
39	30¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	20	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
89¾	70⅛	Beth Steel (2½e)	332	107⅝	76½	80½	+4⅛
125½	115	Beth S 7% pf(7)	6	116	114	116	
34½	18½	Bigelow-S (1e)	12	20	17½	18	— ½
22½	15¼	Black&Dk (¼e)	10	16	15	16	+ ¾
11⅜	6⅝	Blaw-Knox	55	7⅜	5¾	7	+ ¼
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	6	17	15	16	—5½
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	106	20¾	18¾	19¾	— ¼
29⅜	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	14	24¼	22¾	23⅜	— ⅛
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	22½	21	22½	+
24¼	19⅞	Borden Co (.60e)	43	20	19⅛	19⅜	— ½
25⅞	16½	Borg-Warn (½e)	53	17¾	16	16¾	+ ¼
2¾	1⅞	Boston & Maine	5	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ¾
37¼	29⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	6	28	27¼	28	—1½
7	5⅞	Brew Corp (.60)	12	6	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅛
13¾	10	Bridgeport B	61	10	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅜
23¾	16⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	64	17¼	15¼	17¼	+1½
39⅝	35	Briggs & Str (3)	1	35	35	35	M'y13
53¾	48	Bristol M (2.40)	1	48	48	48	
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	41	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	87	20½	19	20¼	+1
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	61	61	61	M'y11
25½	16⅜	Bkly Un G (½e)	14	17½	16¼	17	+ ¼
37½	35	Brown Sh (1e)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—3¾
29⅛	19¼	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	14	20	19½	19¾	+ ½
10⅛	6¾	Bucyrus-Erie	61	8⅛	6⅝	7⅞	+1⅛
6¼	3½	Budd Mfg	254	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
6¼	4	Budd Wheel	71	4	3⅝	4	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	42	27¼	24⅜	27	+2
33	23½	Bullova Wat(2a)	15	23	22	22¾	—1
21⅜	16	Burling Mill (1)	60	17	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
12⅛	8	Bur Ad M(.20e)	38	9	8	8½	+ ⅜
5¼	3	Bush Terminal	51	3½	2¾	3	
7⅝	5	Butler Br (.15e)	41	5	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
23¼	19	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	63	3	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	7¼	Byers (AM) Co	71	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
15½	11	Byron Jack (1)	2	10⅜	9½	10⅜	— ⅜
		C					
26⅞	18	Calif Pack (¼e)	28	19	18	18	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅜	11⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	76	13⅜	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6	Cal & Hecla(½e)	92	7⅝	5½	5⅝	— ½
19½	12½	Camp Wy (.65e)	56	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
23½	15⅜	Can Dry	210	16½	15⅛	15¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Canadian Pacific	139	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
40½	32⅛	Cannon M (½e)	4	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
6	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4	4	— ½
32¾	23	Carpenter (½e)	6	25½	23	25	+ ½
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
75	57	Case (J I) Co	5	56	51	51	—6½
56½	43	Caterpill Tr (2)	21	49	42½	46½	+3
35½	25	Celotex Corp	39	7	6	6⅜	— ⅛
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	22	21¼	21¾	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	44	2	1½	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	4	Cent RR NJ	1	4	3	3	—1
11¾	6¾	Cent Violetta S	5	8	7	7¾	—1¼
6	3½	Century Rib M	1	3½	3½	3½	
41½	34	Cerro de Pas(2e)	32	34	32	32¾	—1¾
8⅜	3⅝	Cert-teed Prod	54	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅜
21½	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	2	19	19	19	
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	10	22½	21½	21½	— ¼
29½	14½	Checker Cab	2	16	16	16	+1½
42⅜	35¼	Ches&Ohio(2½)	63	35¼	33⅞	34⅜	— ⅛
97½	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90⅛	90	90⅛	— ⅛

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅛	41⅛	Ches Corp	39	41⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
21½	11½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	⅞	⅞	— ⅜
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Chi & N West pf	5	½	½	½	
2½	1¼	Chi Great W pf	5	1	1	1	
12⅛	8¾	Chi Mail Order	2	7½	7½	7½	—1¼
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¾	8¼	Chi Pneu Tool	40	9	8½	8¾	+ ¼
35⅞	32⅛	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	M'y13
50	45½	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y13
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y13
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y13
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	8½	8½	8½	— ½
16⅛	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	14	11¼	11	11	— ½
6⅜	4	Childs Co	38	4	3¼	4	— ¼
91⅜	66	Chrysler (2½e)	216	69½	65¾	68⅜	+2¼
14¼	11½	City I & F (.60e)	8	11⅜	10¼	11⅛	— ⅜
4½	2½	City Stores	5	2¼	2	2¼	— ¼
40¼	28	Clark Eq (1¼e)	14	30	28	28	—2
43¾	33	Clev Gr B (.40e)	9	33	31	32	—2
41½	30	Climax M (1.20)	32	31¼	28	30½	+ ½
45½	32	Cluett P (½e)	43	34	32	34	+2
131	114	Coca-Cola(1⅓e)	9	114	113	113	—1
63	60¼	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	— ¼
20	12¾	Colgate P (⅓)	40	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(5)	2	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'y
35½	24	Collins&A(2¼e)	8	24⅛	24	24	
24	17	Col Fuel & Iron	30	18	16	18	
26⅜	20⅛	Col Br A (.90e)	11	20¼	19½	20	— ⅛
26¼	20⅛	Col Br B (.90e)	10	20¼	19½	19¾	— ⅜
4	5	Col G & E (.20e)	240	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
93½	84½	Col G&E pfA (6)	2	83¼	82¾	82¾	—1¾
8½	4⅜	Colum Pict	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
23½	16¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	16	15¼	15¼	—1
98¾	77¾	Col Carb (1e)	3	81	77¾	81	+3¼
48	34¼	Coml Credit (4)	46	35⅞	33	35⅞	+1⅜
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	—5¾
56	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	44	41½	39	41	—1
113	107	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
16⅜	10	Coml Solvents	125	10⅝	9½	10½	+ ½
1½	1	Com'th & South	388	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	57	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	57	56¾	56¾	— ¼
33	28½	Com Edis (1.80)	138	29⅜	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	3½	Conde Nast	6	3½	3	3	— ⅛
24⅜	18	Congoleum (1)	14	17¾	17⅛	17¼	— ¾
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	9	8½	9	
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	48	27½	24½	25¼	
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	12	8½	7¾	8½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Cons Cop (.15e)	176	6½	5¾	6¼	— ¼
32⅞	27⅛	Cons Edison (2)	91	28	27	27⅛	
110⅛	105¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	104¾	103½	103¾	—2
1⅜	¾	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	
10½	8	Cons F pf (1¾k)	8	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
4½	2½	Cons Laundries	9	2½	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
8⅜	6¾	Consol Oil (.80)	269	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1½	Con RR Cuba pf	7	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
4½	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	21	3⅛	2½	3	— ⅛
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	15	15	15	
104	98⅞	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
19½	13½	Container (½e)	54	13½	11⅜	13¼	— ¼
15⅜	8⅜	Cont Bak (A)	25	9¼	8	8¾	+ ¼
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	27	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
97½	80	Cont Bak pf (8)	7	85⅛	80	80	M'y14
49¼	39	Cont Can (1e)	44	39	37¾	37¾	—1⅝
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	5	113½	113½	113½	M'y14
9¼	6	Cont Dia F (¼e)	20	6	5¼	5¾	— ¼
40⅞	34	Cont Ins (1.60a)	16	33½	32	32¾	—1¼
43¾	23⅝	Cont Motors	468	28⅜	2	2½	+ ⅛
25	21⅜	Cont O Del (¼e)	41	21½	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
33	24½	Cont Steel (¼e)

Securities Crash Seen Portending a Drastic Change in American Economic Scene

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The crash in stock prices yesterday was the worst since the fall of 1937. The Dow-Jones industrial average fell 9½ points.

Commodities and bonds were engulfed in the selling maelstrom.

It was a total decline. And it was solely a result of the German victories in the lowlands.

The decline in stocks seemed to mean that the United States will ultimately enter the war. It engulfed the war brides as well as such peace time stocks as the motors and Telephone. The reasoning is that (1) the German military methods are so much more effective than the Allies' that they have a large odds-on chance of overrunning France and possibly England in such a way as to induce the American people to enter the war; (2) that our entrance into the war would mean such totalitarian policies here as would take all the profit out of stocks; and (3) the necessity evidently imposed on the Allies, and perhaps ultimately on the United States, of broadening the war effort beyond anything hitherto imagined outside Germany, means that there can and will be no rise in the price of commodities or of essential services.

The German Superiority

Taking these conclusions up in sequence:

(1) The military. (a) The Germans have for the first time met the Allies, including the supposedly superior and certainly better-officered French Army, and pushed it back. This is far more ominous than their successes in Poland or Norway. (b) The decisive factor seems to be air force, in which the Germans are definitely superior. (c) With the speed of modern transport and communications the preliminary preparations become far more decisive. There is no time for a defending army to change its tactics or its equipment. The Allies, for instance, have apparently no parachute troops at all. It would take months to train them, and weeks at least to develop effective counter methods. (d) The Allies appear decisively inferior in anti-aircraft guns, and this, too, requires months to correct, while decisive battles take only days.

(e) More important, the Germans have at last gotten the war onto a mobile basis. The last war started as a war of movement, but became a war of position, to the disgust of the German high command. This one has started as a war of position and become a war of movement. The Germany Army since Versailles definitely repudiated trench-warfare methods and based all its careful preparations on mobile warfare.

(f) And most important, it is now certain that the Germans have enlisted a far larger proportion of their total economic strength and manpower in war. The whole progress of the industrial arts, which in the Allied countries and the United States has been channeled into better standards of living, has in Germany been channeled into more effective standards of warfare. The Germans in this have followed Frederick the Great, von Sturm, Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, and Clausewitz in the primary principle of "totalitarian war" which means the enlistment of all effectives. In Britain, on the other hand, a million men are still out of work; the negative side of government control has been installed faster than the positive side.

In short this is another decisive battle of the world because, as indicated on this page on May 1, decisive battles are those in which revolutionary methods are used, and such battles have powerful political, economic, and social consequences as far as their effects are felt. This includes the United States. In short, whether defeated or not, the Allies and perhaps the United States will have to copy some of Germany's political, economic, and social methods as well as military.

Dividend Decline Seen

This brings us to the second implication of the lowland battle and the stock market's decline—the effect on American economics. The nearer we get to an emergency, the more likely the following bearish influences apply. First, limitation of profits and dividends. The Canadian-owned International Nickel Company has never been so busy, but its stock, which was selling at 40 last September, is now round 24. At the beginning of the war the British announced a 60 per cent tax on corporate profits over and above the average of the last three years.

In April, in announcing the current British budget, Sir John Simon announced nobody could pay any dividends in excess of those paid in the average of the last three years, nor get around it by stock dividends, and companies which hadn't paid any dividends in that period couldn't pay more than "4 per cent."

This is trifling compared with the German economic mobilization, where stockholders count for practically nothing.

In this connection it should be remembered that in a decisive war, the tendency is to cut down on the income of every class which cannot prove economic indispensability, either through its military power or through its ability to hamper the war effort by withholding co-operation. In this sense stockholders are behind the eightball. They are obsolescent in a military or total-effort sense. As far back as 1927, in "Main Street versus Wall Street," William Z. Ripley started the fashionable theory of "nailing the common stockholder to the saddle" because realistic corporate financiers were realizing that the stockholder could be disregarded with impunity and often with advantage to the corporation.

Investor Needs Protection

The two federal laws designed to regulate the securities market "in the interest of the investor" indicate that the investor is in need of protection because without the protection of a government in need of his votes he would be generally trampled on by more aggressive elements. The totalitarian enrollment of all active and effective economic forces which the German superiority in the lowlands seems to foreshadow in all major industrial nations the stockholder can probbaly be ignored, just as in the old-fashioned inflations or bulges in commodity prices, which in the last two centuries marked all radical social changes, the owners of fixed incomes were ignored and over-ridden economically.

But it isn't likely that stockholders will be the only group which, it suddenly turns out, can be ignored in the "total effort" which German military superiority threatens. A government rising to centralized power usually caters particularly to economically obsolescent groups until it has climbed the ladder to power on their backs, and then repudiates them. When Julius Caesar crosed the Rubicon, over-awed the Senate, and rode into Rome with dictatorial power, one of his first moves was to cut the Roman WPA rolls in half.

The Tudor kings rode to power on the bourgeois merchants' money but when this power was consolidated the Stuarts turned on the buorgeoisie and would have wiped them out just as Louis XIV wiped out the Huguenots, had they not been strong enough and economilly powerful and important enough to form Cromwell's Ironsides and cut the King's neck off. The Bolsheviki beat the Menshevíki by enlisting the enthusiasm of the trade unions, but look at the trade unions in Russia now!

All May Find Rations Cut

So if alert stockholders are sufficiently aware of their possible fate to sell the Dow-Jones industrial averages down 9½ points in one day on the German achievements in the lowlands, there are other economic groups in the American community which may similarly tremble at the implications. Already the tocsin is sounding in the form of charges that the Government has thrown away $10,000,000,000 or $20,000,000,00 or more in leaf-raking ventures, while our national defenses have been "woefully" neglected. Naturally, they have been neglected because we are a kindly nation that wishes everybody well including the outmoded, but if, as the war seems to foreshadow, we may snap into the alert, then every class in the community which isn't indispensable may finally find its rations cut.

If the nineteen-twenties were the decade of profits and the 1930's the decade of reform, the 1940's may prove the decade of economic realism. It may seem odd to lump stockholders and WPA workers as economically superfluous, but even such partisan and economically illiterate groups as the TNEC boys have realized the ability of the modern corporation and corporation management to get along without worrying about stockholders. If the management can do it the Government can do it. But it couldn't get along without the management.

We now come to the third implication of the German superiority in the Lowland country—that there can and will be no rise in the price of commodities or of essential services.

Excess Productive Capacity

The first reason for this is that there is excess productive capacity in every important staple, which has been held down by official effort—and such official effort will be relaxed. For instance the International Rubber Regulation Committee is expected to meet on May 21. It is largely British- and Dutch-controlled, and until the recent violation of low country neutrality it was expected that the present 80 per cent quota restriction would be further cut to 70 per cent. This quota limit is designed to aid an industry which without it could produce some 100-120 per cent. Now the guess is that the quota won't be cut further.

If the producers want to produce more, they will have to take the consequences; but the unrealistic economic policy of restricting production is in an ebb tide, as the more effective economic policy of encouraging everybody to strive to the limit of their powers actually becomes a killing threat from the skies. The implications of the horrible parachute-jumpers is that the quota system will have to go.

To be hard and cash-minded, every leading commodity yesterday sold off on Allied reverses, although by superficial reasoning they should have been marked up. On the surface it would appear that the burning of Rotterdam and the surrender of Utrecht, known to Americans largely through the ending of the Thirty Years' War which seems to have given Germany its psychological "set," should lead to higher commodity prices as the desperation of the Allies should make them bid higher for staples. But it didn't. It meant the tightening of jaw-muscles on the part of those who don't want higher prices and who possess what it takes to make their aversion effective.

Wheat dropped the limit. It went up last week on the first blitzkrieg news, but without tangible reason. The crop here will be an eyelash under domestic requirements. But the Allies aren't going to take an economically deterministic view. Canada is one of them, and if Canada's bumper crop last year was a fluke of the weather, her crop this year is likely to be a product of sentiment—and that means a big beat-Germany crop. Only shipping costs make the Australian crop unimportant in the extreme effort.

Why Ship Rates Are Dropping

Economics has been a psychologically unfeeling and emotionally preposterous "science" for so long now—nearly ten years—that nobody except speculators in yesterday's market may have realized what would happen when danger swept aside sham. The British empire controls the major production of copper, tin, rubber, gold, wool, and today cotton. The only thing which will make possible higher prices in these commodities is the Allies, need of getting dollar exchange.

Perhaps the Allies will hold up tin and rubber prices in order to get the best possible market in the United States. But that's the only reason they have for raising the prices of these highly typical commodities. Both are now at export quotas of 80 per cent. Both are controlled now by the British and Dutch jointly. If they want us in, they have to refrain from cutting the quotas. Before the present war is over, the whole idea of "quota" will probably have become a matter of history. At least let it be hoped.

As an instance of what may be expected from the war's aggravation, ocean freight rates have dropped sharply as a result of the latest blitzkrieg or kill-quick German move. The Allies now control about a half of the world's merchant marine. To begin with, Britain owned 18,000,000 tons, which with the "provinces" and France added up to around 24,000,000 tons. Added are the Norwegian fleet of 4,900,000 tons, about 500,000 tons of Danish-flag shipping, and now 2,900,000 tons of Dutch-flag and 400,000 tons of Belgian-flag merchant shipping, or a total of round 33,000,000 tons.

While the Norwegian fleet was largely composed of ships available as contract carriers or tramps, the Dutch fleet is largely liners. The British now control such a large fleet in relation to their carrying requirements that they no longer have to pay big prices to charter non-British flag ships to carry their cargoes, and for that reason chartering rates have dropped sharply in the world market (i.e. in New York) and the Allies have cut by 25 per cent and in some cases more the rates they will pay for contract carriers (tramps).

Examples of Bearishness

An example of the bearishness of the situation on all those sitting waiting to garner profits is the failure of cotton to rise, and its sharp decline yesterday, though the Alexandria market has been closed. The British Empire is stepping up its cotton output, China is taking less, and cotton anyway is the opposite of a "war baby." People have to go without, during war. Europeans have taken American cotton heavily in recent months, but their stocks are replenished and the export subsidy has run out.

Talk of a Dutch loan here is discounted heavily. The Dutch are belligerents, and so would come under the Neutrality Act prohibitions. Besides, they have enormous security holdings here, which their Goverment might order sold. The Allies borrowed about $2,000,000,000 in the World War before we entered, on the security of nationalized security holdings here, but such holdings are heavily discounted already and by the time Congress is ready to permit them to borrow here they may have arranged it so that the Dutch Government in London could use the privately-held securities here to buy munitions for cash.

Even oil prices haven't risen—though the fuel oil market here has firmed—as a result of the closing of the Mediterranean. It's 6,000 miles from Mesopotamia to Britain through the Suez Canal, and twice that round the Cape; New York is much nearer and so is even Venezuela. Incidentally, the Germans must be using up costly resources of 100-octane gasoline in this war. They seem to be in a hurry.

War risk rates have been advanced on Mediterranean voyages, from 1½ per cent to 2½ per cent for American-flag ships (American Export, Isthmian, Lykes, U. S., American President) and from 4 per cent up to 5 per cent for other-flag ships.

The Third-Term Bogy

The big uncertainty here is whether the war danger means that Mr. Roosevelt will get a third term. Feeling is that that would be the doom of business. Some people, however, feel that it might not follow. They say (1) you can't get along in war without business enthusiasm; i. e., you can't afford to muzzle the ox that treads out the corn; (2) Willkie would get a much bigger rise from business; (3) reform is in ebb-tide; you can no longer reform in the sense of supporting millions of outmoded stockholders, farmers, unskilled labrers, etc., when you are faced with a real invasion from the sky; and though we aren't faced with it in reality, we are faced with it psychologically through the German success in Belgium.

To get specific—navicerts are no longer necessary to Belgium and Holland as the blockade becomes a military line. The $45,000,000,000 American debt limit is now likely to be passed for military reasons with even Republicans in support. United States industry is full of war-purpose bottlenecks, where money can be made and effort will be expended; gold gets more and more of a Victorian what-did-you-say; rubber moves with sterling, and that means down.

Incidentally, and anent commodity prices, the price of silver says they're going down. For over a generation silver prices have anticipated commodity averages. They dropped in 1920 and in 1927 and in 1935 before the rest. And they dropped this year. It looks as though inflation (rise in commodity prices) as a result of war is a matter of 1937 history, not of 1940 prospects. The price movements of the last seven days have dragged staple commodity prices down and out of the parallel with 1914-1917 fluctuations. This is a different war, and after it everything will be different.

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Foreclosures Drop On Urban Properties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Totaling 18,680, foreclosures on urban properties by all types of mortgage lenders in the first quarter of this year were 28 per cent lower than in the same period last year and were below any average quarter since 1926, economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported.

All sections of the nation shared in the decline, the Board's Division of Research and Statistics said. Eighty-five per cent of the foreclosures included in the Division's monthly survey are on homes, the rest on commercial properties.

There were 6,379 foreclosure cases in March, a less than seasonal rise of 9.6 per cent from the short month of February and 31 per cent under March, 1939.

Eighty-four reporting metropolitan communities—counties with one or more cities of 100,000 or greater population—had 29 per cent fewer foreclosures in the first three months of 1940 than last year.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus, and such offer will be made by the undersigned in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State. This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$75,000,000

United States Steel Corporation

Serial Debentures

Dated May 1, 1940 — *Due $2,500,000 Semi-Annually November 1, 1940 to May 1, 1955*

Interest payable May 1 and November 1

Coupon Debentures in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal.

Redeemable at any time at the option of the Corporation as a whole, or any one or more series as a whole, on any interest date on 30 days' notice, or on any other date on 60 days' notice, at the principal amount and accrued interest, plus 8/100% of the principal amount for each six months or fraction thereof from the date fixed for redemption to the interest payment date next preceding the date of maturity.

The following is merely a brief outline, prepared by the Corporation, of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE CORPORATION *The Corporation, incorporated in New Jersey in 1901, is a holding company owning a controlling stock interest in various subsidiaries which principally conduct integrated operations for the production and sale in competitive markets of a wide variety of finished and semi-finished steel products. Collectively the subsidiaries constitute the largest domestic producer of steel. Operations include the production of most of the coal, substantially all of the iron ore, limestone and coke, and part of certain other raw materials used by the subsidiaries. Steel products (other than rails) and cement are generally quoted for delivery at place of destination. The Federal Trade Commission has severely criticized the delivered price method of selling steel products, recommending that it be supplanted by sales f. o. b. manufacturer's mill, and has attacked the delivered price method of sale of cement in a pending legal proceeding.*

The Corporation and certain subsidiaries own all of the capital stock of 15 common carrier railroads which operate approximately 1,266 miles of road. These railroads are important by reason of the transportation facilities made available to the subsidiaries and the dividends received from the large investments therein.

The properties of the subsidiaries consist principally of iron and steel manufacturing properties, coke plants, rail and water transportation properties, and owned and leased iron ore and coal properties. The plants and facilities vary in age and operating efficiency. Substantial expenditures may be required during the next few years to replace or rebuild various plants and facilities.

CAPITALIZATION (The Corporation and Subsidiaries—Consolidated)

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1939
Long Term Debt:	
Funded debt of Corporation	
Ten Year 3¼% Debentures, due June 1, 1948	$ 97,581,500
Other funded debt	273,000
Funded and long term debt of subsidiaries consolidated	148,207,088†
Subsidiaries' stocks not held by Corporation	5,285,119
Capital Stock of Corporation:	
Preferred stock, 7% cumulative, par value $100 (3,602,811 shares)	360,281,100
Common stock, without par value, stated capital $75 (8,703,252 shares)	652,743,900

†*Includes $60,186,698 guaranteed by the Corporation, less $114,000 in treasury.*

EARNINGS *The following condensed income statement has been summarized from the Offering Prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Income Statement and Condensed Statement of Consolidated Earned Surplus for the years 1930-1939 and the other financial statements and related notes appearing therein, particularly as to the adjustments at December 31, 1935 aggregating $270,000,000 for increased reserves for depreciation and obsolescence which were charged to a special earned surplus account segregated prior to 1930. No allocation can be made of the portion of such $270,000,000 which applies to the years 1930-1935 and which would reduce net income for these years. All of the financial statements referred to in the foregoing have been reviewed by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., independent public accountants.*

Year	Income or loss after taxes and before special income, depreciation, depletion and interest	Special income and net adjustments of various accounts	Depreciation and depletion	Interest and amortization of debt discount	Net income or loss for year
1930	*$157,710,232*	*$10,901,556*	*$58,550,120*	*$5,640,097*	*$104,421,571*
1931	*46,484,000*	*19,341,659*	*47,317,894*	*5,469,624*	*13,038,141*
1932	*25,666,466**	*124,016*	*40,319,794*	*5,313,461*	*71,175,705**
1933	*10,912,418*	*1,335,411*	*43,584,499*	*5,164,453*	*36,501,123**
1934	*27,870,467*	*92,114*	*44,579,309*	*5,051,052*	*21,667,780**
1935	*53,907,877*	—	*47,801,389*	*4,959,780*	*1,146,708*
1936	*110,968,550*	—	*55,466,762*	*4,918,431*	*50,583,357*
1937	*158,929,876*	*744,729*	*59,589,159*	*5,141,088*	*94,944,358*
1938	*49,077,714*	—	*48,532,841*	*8,262,327*	*7,717,454**
1939	*111,092,782*	—	*60,659,917*	*9,312,931*	*41,119,934*

**Loss.*

During the quarter ended March 31, 1940 the consolidated net income was $17,113,995 after providing $15,293,594 for depreciation and depletion.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds from the sale of these Debentures (estimated at $73,812,500 after deducting expenses) are to be used, in conjunction with approximately $24,559,617 of the cash funds of the Corporation, to redeem or retire on or before July 15, 1940, at 103% of the principal amount thereof, plus interest accrued to July 15, 1940, $95,140,000 principal amount of the Corporation's Ten Year 3¼% Debentures, due June 1, 1948. The aggregate amount required for such purpose will be $98,372,117. The remainder of the Ten Year 3¼% Debentures outstanding in the principal amount of $2,441,500 will have been called for redemption on or prior to June 1, 1940, funds therefor being on deposit in the Sinking Fund.*

DEBENTURES *The Debentures are unsecured and are to be issued under an Indenture dated as of May 1, 1940, between the Corporation and The First National Bank of the City of New York, as Trustee. No additional Debentures may be issued under the Indenture. Other indebtedness may be incurred by the Corporation or any subsidiary. With certain exceptions the Indenture provisions may be modified with the consent of holders of not less than 66⅔% of outstanding Debentures.*

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have severally agreed to purchase the Debentures from the Corporation at 98¾%, or a total of $74,062,500, and accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at 100%, or a total of $75,000,000, and accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 1¼%, or a total of $937,500. Payment for and delivery of the Debentures are to be made on May 21, 1940, but may be postponed to not later than May 31, 1940.*

Due Semi-Annually in Amounts of $2,500,000

Maturities	Interest Rates	Maturities	Interest Rates	Maturities	Interest Rates	Maturities	Interest Rates
Nov. 1, 1940	*.375%*	*Nov. 1, 1944*	*1.375%*	*May 1, 1948*	*1.95%*	*Nov. 1, 1951*	*2.30%*
May 1, 1941	*.50*	*May 1, 1945*	*1.50*	*Nov. 1, 1948*	*2.00*	*May 1, 1952*	*2.35*
Nov. 1, 1941	*.625*	*Nov. 1, 1945*	*1.625*	*May 1, 1949*	*2.05*	*Nov. 1, 1952*	*2.40*
May 1, 1942	*.75*	*May 1, 1946*	*1.75*	*Nov. 1, 1949*	*2.10*	*May 1, 1953*	*2.45*
Nov. 1, 1942	*.875*	*Nov. 1, 1946*	*1.80*	*May 1, 1950*	*2.15*	*Nov. 1, 1953*	*2.50*
May 1, 1943	*1.00*	*May 1, 1947*	*1.85*	*Nov. 1, 1950*	*2.20*	*May 1, 1954*	*2.55*
Nov. 1, 1943	*1.125*	*Nov. 1, 1947*	*1.90*	*May 1, 1951*	*2.25*	*Nov. 1, 1954*	*2.60*
May 1, 1944	*1.25*					*May 1, 1955*	*2.65*

Price 100% and Accrued Interest for All Maturities

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Debentures when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. White & Case and of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated on or about May 21, 1940, against payment therefor in New York funds.

TO FACILITATE THE OFFERING, IT IS INTENDED TO STABILIZE THE PRICES OF THESE DEBENTURES. THIS STATEMENT IS NOT AN ASSURANCE THAT THE PRICES OF THE ABOVE SECURITIES WILL BE STABILIZED OR THAT THE STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY NOT BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only by registered dealers from the undersigned, who will offer these Debentures in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

Dated May 15, 1940.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Patman Asks Chain Store Bill Adoption

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Wright Patman, (D) of Texas, urged a House subcommittee to approve his chain store tax bill, with the contention that opponents had based most of their testimony "on the false premise that this bill involves the entire chain store system."

"It would not touch 95 per cent of the chain store companies," he asserted. "Four and two-thirds per cent of the chain store companies would pay a reasonble tax. One third of one per cent of them would be seriously affected after seven years."

Would End Big Chains

About 20 of the largest interstate chains probably would be forced to liquidate, he indicated, after the bill became fully effective.

Mr. Patman said large chains accelerated a tendency toward concentration of wealth and power in the economic system, "ganged up on the farmer," and "destroyed local privilege and opportunity."

"The suggestion has been made that the chains help the farmer. It seems to me a matter of common sense that the fewer bidders there are on the farmers' market, the greater the chance to fix prices and to force them down. None of the opponents of this bill has attempted to answer my charge that last year the farmers lost $3,000,000,000 because of the chain system.

"Something must be done to stop these few chains which have gone beyond the point of mere efficiency, and have reached the point where by mere wealth and power, they can force the producer to sell to them at their own price."

George J. Schulte, of St. Louis, publisher of a trade paper, The Interstate Merchant, disputed the assertion of some opponents of the bill that the chains paid higher wages than independent stores.

Figures of a $945 average yearly wage for chain employees, including store managers, as against $903 for independent store employees, he said, were misleading because the latter included none of the earnings of proprietors.

Point to Competition

"Turning to the chains' assertions that co-operative organizations of independent merchants placed them on a competitive level with the chains, Mr. Schulte said that the independent merchant remained the owner of a single store, and must prosper or fail on that basis.

"Each must shoulder his own losses, whereas the interstate chains can pass them around," he argued.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.90-90¼	.97	.85¾	.85¾-86	.85¾
July	.91-87	.94	.85⅝	.85⅝-⅞	.85⅝
Sept.	.90-88	.94½	.86	.86	.96
	Corn				
May	.60¾	.60⅞	.58¾	.59⅛-59	.61¾
July	.60-61	.62½	.59	.59⅜-⅝	.6134-62
Sept.	.60-61	.62½	.58⅞	.59¼-⅝	.62⅜-⅝
	Oats				
May	.36½	.38	.63	.36¾	.37⅝
July	.32¾-¼	.34½	.32¼	.33⅜	.33⅜
Sept.	.30-30⅜	.32	.30	.31½-¾	.31⅛-31
	Soy Beans				
May	.95½	.97½	.95¼	.95¼	.98
July	.93½	.96	.93½	.93⅝	.96½
Oct.	.78	.79	.76¾	.78½	.81¾
	Rye				
May	.47¾	.51¼	.46	.46	.55⅛
July	.49½	.53	.47¼	.47½-¾	.56⅞
Sept.	.50½	.55½	.49½	.49½	.58⅜
	Lard				
May	5.50	5.45	5.32	5.32	5.40
July	5.50-45	5.65	5.45	5.50	5.57-60
Sept.	5.62-60	5.09	6.57	5.70-72	5.80-85
Oct.	5.75-65	5.97	5.65	5.80	5.87
Dec.	6.00-5.90	6.15	5.90	6.00	6.10

Cotton

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	9.68	9.90	9.48	9.62	9.88
July	9.35	9.58	9.17	9.30	9.54
Oct.	8.88	9.19	8.85	8.99	9.24
Dec.	8.75	9.13	8.75	8.87	9.11

Spots 9.75, nominal.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	...	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.75
Oct.	...	7.36	7.36	7.36	7.61
Jan.	...	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.53

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y Jly No. 3	1.95	1.98	1.93	1.93	1.98
Wld Jly No. 4	1.45½	1.49	1.42½	1.44	1.51½
Wld Sept. No. 4	1.45	1.47½	1.40½	1.42	1.51½

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
Sept.	13.51	13.78	13.41	13.45	13.71
Dec.	13.85	13.97	...	...	...

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	93.8	96.0	93.6	94.0	98.0
July	92.9	95.5	92.8	93.5	95.0
Oct	93.6	94.5	93.5	93.7	94.5

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	22.40	22.45	22.02	22.25	23.50
July	21.10	21.10	20.65	20.80	22.45

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.09	10.25	10.09	10.20	10.15
Dec.	10.05	10.26	10.05	10.25	10.15

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	5.58	5.65	5.46	5.52	5.60
Sept	5.60	5.67	5.51	5.58	5.70

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Paper Firm Dividend

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company has raised the dividend on common stock, declaring 75 cents a share for payment June 1, record May 23. The last payment, April 1, was 50 cents a share. It followed a period of two years in which no dividends were paid. Directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share on preferred stock payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Cold Storage Holdings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cold storage holdings of frozen fruits, cheese, frozen poultry, meats and lard were above average on May 1, while stocks of apples, creamery butter and eggs were below average, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Reports from 190 warehouses indicated that 44 per cent of the available net piling space was occupied on May 1.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s'43-'40 June	100.18	100.18	100.18
3 3⅜s'43-'41 Mch	102.23	102.23	102.23
20 2⅜s '47-'43	107.23	107.23	107.23
19 3¼s '45-'43	107.30	107.29	107.29
27 3¼s '46-'44	108.30	108.28	108.28
44 4s '54-'44	112.21	112.11	112.12
78 2¾s '47-'45	107.12	107.4	107.12
40 2½s '45	107.1	107	107.1
1 3¾s '56-'46	112.18	112.18	112.18
12 3⅛s '49-'46	109.19	109.18	109.19
6 4¼s '52-'47	118.20	118.20	118.20
13 2s '47	103.18	103.16	103.18
5 2¾s '51-'48	106.28	106.28	106.28
21 2s '50-'48	102.8	102	102.8
49 3⅛ '52-'49	110.2	110.2	110.2
38 2½s '53-'49	103.24	103.16	103.24
26 2½s '52-'50	103.14	103.14	103.14
34 2¾s '54-'51	105.17	105.8	105.14
34 3s '55-'51	108.26	108.16	108.24
107 2¼s '53-'51	101.24	101.21	101.22
65 2⅞s '60-'55	105.25	105.10	105.24
1 2⅞s '60-'55 reg	105.13	105.13	105.13
16 2¾s '59-'56	104.19	104.10	104.19
163 2¾s '63-'58	104.12	104.1	104.12
141 2¾s '65-'60	104.20	103.28	104.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 3s '47-'42 *	103.16	103.16	103.16
2 3s '49-'44	106	106	106

Home Owners Loan

4 2¼s '42-'42	103.9	103.9	103.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	52½	52½	52½
23 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77⅜	75¾	75¾
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	67½	66½	66½
35 Alleghany cv 50 st	36½	35⅞	36
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
12 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96½	95½	95½
40 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107	105½	106½
81 Am & For P5s 2030	55½	55	55
13 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102½	102¾
26 Am T & T 5½s '43	107	106 27-32	106 27-32
14 Am T & T 3¼s '66	106⅛	-104⅞	106⅛
82 Am T & T 3¼s '61	106¾	105½	106⅛
16 Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	38⅛	38	38
2 Arm Del 4s '57	99	99	99
49 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98	99
19 AT&SFgen 4s '95	104¼	103½	104¼
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	84¾	84¾	84¾
46 AT&SF 4½s '48	102⅜	102¼	102½
3 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99½	99½	99½
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96	96	96
4 AC Line 1st 4s '52	67½	67½	67½
1 AC Line 4½s '64	48	48	48
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	30	30	30
7 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	69	68½	68½
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	102½	102½	102½
1 Austin C NW 5s '41	88½	88½	88½
12 B&O '95 st A	22	20	22
28 B&O '95 st C	22½	20½	22½
11 B&O 2000 st D	22	19¾	22
11 B&O '96 st F	22	19¾	22
141 B&O cv '60 st	10½	9⅝	10
18 B&O 1st 4s '48	63½	62½	62½
1 B&O Plc&WV 4s '51 st	49	49	49
4 B&O T C 4s '59	48	47½	48
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115	115	115
10 Bell TPa 5s '60C	128⅛	128⅛	128¼
87 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105⅞	105½	105⅞
14 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	102½	102⅜	102⅜
72 Bost&Me 5s '67	46	48	48
35 Bost&Me 5s '67 st	45½	43⅛	45½
17 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	47½	46	47½
18 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 st	44½	42¾	44½
21 Bost&Me 5s '55	48	46½	47¾
17 Bost&Me 5s '55 st	45	43	45
1 Bost&NY AirL 4s '55	8½	8½	8½
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	102	102	102
22 BklyM Tr4½s '66 ct	87⅜	87	87½
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	87	87	87
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112	111¾	111¾
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	92½	92½	92½
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105	105	105
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Buf R&P '57 st	36	35	35
12 Bur C R&N 5s '34	3½	3⅛	3½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	38	38	38
30 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	56	54⅞	55
19 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102½	102	102½
24 CanNat 5s '69 Jly	92	88½	89
11 CanNat 5s '69 Oct	91½	89¼	89¼
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	85¾	84½	84½
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	86	85	85
11 CanNatRy 4½s '57	86⅛	86	86
1 CanNor 6½s '46	99	98½	99
4 CanPac 5s '44	100	99¾	99¾
10 CanPac 5s '54	66¾	65½	66⅜
3 CanPac 4½s '60	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1 CanPac 4s perp	50¼	50	50
11 Cano C&O 6s '52	107½	107½	107½
5 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	97	97	97
6 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86	85¾	86
2 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	107	107	107
4 Cen New Eng 4s '61	46½	46½	46½
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	105½	105½	105½
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	41	40	40
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	65	65	65
7 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	14	13	13
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	13½	12½	12½
2 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	13	13	13
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
3 Champ P&F 4¾s '50	106¼	105¾	106¾
9 ChamP&F(38)4¾s'50	104⅛	103¾	103¾
14 C&O 4½s '92	123½	123	123
4 C&O 3½s '96D	97¼	97	97¼
15 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96½	96½	96½
10 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	103¾	103	103¾
13 Chi&Alton 3s '49	10½	10	10¼
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	82	81⅞	82
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	77	77	77
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85⅝	85	85⅝
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99	99	99
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94¾	94⅜	94⅜
18 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	14	13⅛	13¼
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	13	13	13
12 Chi&Erie 5s '82	98⅞	98	98
29 Chic Gt West 4s '59	25¼	24⅝	25⅛
2 Chi I&L 6s '66	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
2 Chi I&L 5s '66	4⅞	4½	4¾
53 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	5⅛	5	5⅛
65 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅝	1½	1½
15 CM&SP 4½s '89C	23¼	23	23¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	23¼	23	23
30 CM & SP 3½s '89 B	21	21	21
8 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	8	8	8
11 Chi & NW gen 5s '87	13⅛	13	13⅛
33 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	2	2	2
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
5 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	5½	5½	5½
2 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 CRI & P 4s '88	12	12	12
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	4½	4½	4½
2 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	106¼	105	106¼
7 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	92	92	92
5 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	90⅞	90¼	90⅞
380 City of NY 3s B '80 wi	92¾	91¾	92⅜
101 City of NY 3s I '80 wi	91½	90¾	91½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107	107	107
1 Cin Un Term 3⅜s '69	110	110	110
7 CCC & St L 4½s '77	44½	42½	42½
2 Clev & Pitts 4½s'42 A	105¾	105⅜	105⅜
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	108	108
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
4 Clev Un Term 5s '73	70½	70¼	70½
3 Coal Riv 4s '45	108	108	108
13 Col & So 4½s '80	25	24	24
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103½	103½	103½
22 Columbia G 5s '52May	103	103	103
21 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103⅛	103⅜
4 Comwith Ed 3½s '68	107½	106¾	106⅞
43 Comwith Ed cv3½s'58	116	114¼	116
39 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	109	109	109
10 Con Edis 3½s '48	104½	104¼	104¼
6 Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105⅞	106
23 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103	102¾	103
26 Consu Pow 1st 3¼s '69	107	106¾	106½
10 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	106⅜
1 Container Cor 6s '46	101½	101½	101½
4 Container 5s '43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
27 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
4 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
7 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104	103½	104
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49	48	48
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	25	25	25
1 D & R G 4s '3	7½	7½	7½
5 D & R G West 5s '55	1¾	1½	1½
15 D & R G West 5s '78	5½	5½	5½
3 Del Ed 4½s '1	108	108	108
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	15½	15½	15½
31 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¼	106¼	106½
15 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	105½	104	105½
56 Erie rfg 5s '67	11¼	10¾	11
129 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	10⅞	10¾
58 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23½	22⅜	23
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	17½	17½	17½
3 Fairbanks M&S 4s '56	106¾	106½	106½
36 Firest T&R 3½s '48	104	103	104
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	5	5
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
2Fla E Cst 4½s '59	49	49	49
7 Francisco Sug 5s '55	52	51½	52
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	101⅞	101⅞
8 Gen Cable 5½s '47	103½	103½	103½
8 GenMotAcceptg3¼s'51	103¾	103⅜	103¾
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	64⅞	62½	62½
41 Goodrich 4½s '56	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98⅝	98	98½
12 Gt Nor 5s '73	92	92	92
6 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83	82⅞	83
12 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83	82	83
10 Gt Nor 3s '46 G	100	97⅝	98¼
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼
22 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92⅛	91	92
43 Gulf St Stl 3½s '69	108	108	108
16 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 J	73½	73	73
1 Harlem R&P 4s '54	69	69	69
1 Housatonic 5s '37	43½	43¼	43½
5 Houst'nOilTex 4½s '54	99⅞	99¾	99⅝
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	27⅛	27	27⅛
16 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	41½	40¼	41⅛
22 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¾	11	11¾
14 Ill Cen 4s '53	39	40	40
22 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	37	35½	36¼
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	40½	39½	40½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	39	39	39
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
9 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	71⅞	70⅞	71⅛
41 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	74¾	74	74¾
11 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	74¾	74	74½
7 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	85	84	85
120 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅜	1	1
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	60¾	60	60⅜
9 Int Paper 6s '55	98½	97¾	97¾
29 Int Paper 5s '47	100	99¾	100
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	29¾	29	29½
30 Int T&T 5s '55	32	31½	31¾
7 Jones&L'ghSt4¼s'61	95	94¼	94¾
7 KCFt&sMem 4s '36	31¼	30½	30½
5 KCFt&sM 4s '36 ct	30	30	30
8 K C South 5s '50	60	59	59
2 KC South 3s '50	63	63	63
4 K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105⅛	105½
19 Keith (BF) 6s '46	102	102	102
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	102	102	102
20 Koppers Co 4s '51	104	103⅝	103⅝
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	44½	44½	44½
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	84	84	84
12 Lautaro Nit inc '75	36½	36½	36½

Foreign Bonds

11 Aibitibi P&P 5s 53	42½	42⅛	42⅛
1 Agr M Bk 6s 47	23	23	23

Heard in Wall Street

With the appearance of parachute troops and other means of three-dimensional warfare the Street is again calculating the relative plane-producing capacity of the Germans and the Allies. Nobody knows, with the guesses ranging from 1,100 a month for the Allies and 3,000 for the Germans, to 1,500 a month for the Allies and 2,000 for the Germans. But the extent of American airplane shipments is known; and it is extraordinarily meagre. In 1939 we exported about 1,220 planes and 1,180 engines, or at the rate of about 100 planes a month—and not not all of that went to the Allies. The rate has been stepping up but it is still puny.

France took only 66 American planes in January and 47 in February; England in January secured 41 American planes and in February 19. These figures are substantially less even than would be indicated by the totals of our airplane and accessory exports, which were round $29,000,000 in December, $25,000,000 in January, $20,600,000 in February and $20,700,000 in March, which will be about matched in April. American military planes can be cutting hardly any figure at all in the present open warfare. One reason is that a considerable part of our airplane exports have been going to Canada, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, Sweden, etc. Another explanation is the slowness with which the Allies have been ordering. This is explained as because, in a mood similar to the "business as usual" mood of 1914-1915, they have been leisurely planning on a three-years' war with plenty of time to get the buying program under way. On the other hand there have been many production problems here to straighten out. American plane builders didn't want to take on the extra business without some protection on their plant costs in case of a sudden peace. This fear now seems academic. Moreover people at the Allied Purchasing Mission say this country's industry is full of bottle-necks, particularly in the engine field. However, on this score it is said that production of large airplane motors has increased from an annual rate of 7,200 in January to around 20,000 now and should hit a 30,000-a-year rate by December.

It is also said that the American airplane industry will reach a rate of near 20,000 planes a year by next winter or 1,500 a month. This figure seems highly optimistic; it would mean a quadrupling of the 1939 rate. But of that 1,500 a month it is hardly likely that the Allies could get more than 1,000 a month, just about what they would need to actually overtake the Nazi head-start.

H. F.

New York City Sells $40,800,000 Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The sale of $40,800,000 of New York City short-term notes to the regular group of 26 local banks by allotment was announced by Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick. One issue consisted of $30,000,000 of bond-anticipation notes to finance water supply, and the other comprised $10,800,000 of tax-anticipation notes.

The water supply notes, dated May 15 and due on Oct. 15, carried an interest rate of 0.25 per cent. The issue of tax notes, dated May ~~15~~, 1940, and due on May 15, 1941, carried an interest rate of 0.35 per cent.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72¾	72	72
18 Argentine 4½s 48	90	87	88¾
10 Argentine 4½s 71	80½	80	80
26 Australia 5s 55	55½	54	54
9 Australia 5s 57	54	53	53¼
4 Australia 4½s 56	50	50	50
10 Belgium 7s 55	51	49	49
14 Belgium 6½s 49	45	40	40
10 Belgium 6s 55	43¼	39⅜	39⅜
30 Brazil 8s 41	16	16	16
26 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11½	10½	11
29 Brazil 6½s 27-57	11½	10½	11
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	11½	11½	11½
2 Brisbane 5s 57	48	48	48
4 Brisbane 5s 58	48	48	48
6 Brisbane 6s 50	50	50	50
2 Budapest 6s 62	6½	6½	6½
1 Buen A 3s 84	38	38	38
16 Buen A 3¾s 57	52½	52½	52½
5 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
10 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	55	54½	54½
11 Cana 5s 52	93	92½	92½
17 Canada 4s 60	85¼	83	85
8 Canada 4¼s 61	78½	77½	77½
1 Canada 3s 68	70½	70½	70½
17 Canada 3s 67	71	70¼	70¼
12 Chile 7s 42 asd	13½	13¼	13¼
1 Chile 7s 43	15	15	15
30 Chile 6s 60 asd	13½	13¼	13¼
20 Chile 6s 61 Jan	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
11 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
42 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	13½	13¼	13¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	13½	13½	13½
4 Chile 6s 62 asd	13½	13½	13½
27 Chile 6s 63 asd	13½	13½	13½
4 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	11	10½	10½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	20	20	20
5 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	20	20	20
6 Copenhag 5s 52	17	16½	16½
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	75	75	75
2 Costa Rica 7s 51	16	16	16
2 Cuba 5½s 45	80	80	80
1 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
16 Cuba 4½s 77	58¾	57	57
2 Denmark 5s 42	26	24½	24½
21 Denmark 5½s 55	21½	21½	21½
17 Denmark 4½s 62	19¼	17½	17½
1 Dom 5½s 42	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Finland 6s 45	48	48	48
2 French 4½s 39	91	90½	90½
8 GerGov 5½s 65	13	11¾	13
3 GerGov 5½s 65 unst	7	7	7
2 Ger Govt 7s 49	13½	13¼	13½
10 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Hait 6s 52 ctf	81	81	81
3 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	20	20	20
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	32½	32½	32½
48 Italy 7s 1951	41⅜	38½	39½
12 Japan 6½s '54	80	79½	79½
2 Jugoslav El 7s '52	60	60	60
30 Milan City 6½s 52	30½	28½	29⅝
10 N Sou Wales 5s '57	52½	50	50
3 Norway 6s '44	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 Norway 6s 43	34½	34½	34½
6 Norway 4½s 56	25	25	25
8 Norway 4½s 65	25	24	24
5 Norway 4s 63	24½	24	24
1 Orient Dev 5½s 58	50	50	50
1 Panama 5½s 53	103	103	103
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	7	7	7
4 Peru 7s '59	81¾	81¼	81¼
16 Peru 1st 6s '60	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
6 Queensld 7s 41	81	81	81
1 Queensld 6s '47	68	68	68
2 Rio de Ja 8s 46	74¼	74¼	74¼
10 Rio de Jan 1-3s '53	7	7	7
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '7	8½	7⅞	7⅞
5 Rio Gr do Sul s '8	8	8	8
12 Rome 5s '52	38	33⅛	33¼
2 Sao Paulo Cty 8s '52	8½	8½	8½
4 Sao Paul Cty 1s'8	8	8	8
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	27	27	27
5 Serbs Cis Sl 8s '62	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
11 Serbs Sl 7s '62	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Tokyo City 5½s 61	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
16 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	56	55½	56
28 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s'79	47	46	46

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 8,490,000, previous day 12,420,875, week ago 5,670,300, year ago 5,025,200, two years ago 4,632,900. Jan. 1 to date 651,937,125, year ago 656,186,375, two years ago 682,801,505.

Foreign Bonds

11 Aibitibi P&P 5s 53	42½	42⅛	42⅛
1 Agr M Bk 6s 47	23	23	23

New York Curb

2:55 Prices

| Sales, Stock and Div. | High | Low | 2:55 |

U. S. Steel $75,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An underwriting group headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. including a nation-wide group of 112 investment houses and banks is offering a new issue of $75,000,000 of United States Steel Corp., serial debentures, dated May 1, 1940, and due semi-annually on Nov. 1, 1940, to May 1, 1955, at prices to yield 0.375 to 2.65 per cent.

Net proceeds to the corporation from this financing will be $74,062,500, equivalent to a price of 98¾, and the underwriting discounts or commissions are reported as being $937,500, equivalent to 1¼ as expressed in points.

To Retire Debentures

The proceeds will be used to redeem or retire on July 15, 1940, $95,140,000 principal amount of the corporation's ten-year 3¼ per cent debentures due June 1, 1948.

The principal participations in the underwriting are as follows: Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., $8,400,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $3,900,000; Dillon, Read & Co., $3,300,000; First Boston Corporation, $3,300,000; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., $3,300,000; Mellon Securities Corporation, $3,300,000; Smith, Barney & Co., $3,300,000; Blyth & Co., Inc., $2,400,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., $1,920,000; Drexel & Co., $1,800,000; Lazard Frères, $1,800,000; Lee Higginson Corporation, $1,800,000; Bonbright & Co., Inc., $1,200,000; Clark, Dodge & Co., $1,200,000; Dominick & Dominick, $1,200,000; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $1,200,000; and Lehman Brothers, $1,200,000. Other participations ranged from $900,000 to $120,000.

On the subject of market stabilization, the following is included in the prospectus:

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., is authorized in agreements among the underwriters, during the term of said agreements (1) to buy and sell debentures (in addition to debentures sold to dealers), in the open market or otherwise, for either long or short account, on such terms and at such prices as Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., shall deem desirable, and (2) in arranging for sales to dealers to over-allot, it being understood that such purchases and sales and over-allotments shall be made for the accounts of the several underwriters as nearly as practicable in proportion to the respective principal amounts of debentures which they have severally agreed to purchase from the corporation; provided, however, that at no time shall the net commitment pursuant of such purchases or sales and over-allotments, for either long or short account, exceed 10 per cent of the aggregate principal amount of debentures which each underwriter has agreed to purchase from the corporation.

Purpose of Provision

"The purpose of this provision is to facilitate the distribution of the debentures by attempting to stabilize the market prices thereof. The existence of this provision is no asurance that any such transactions will be effected, or, if effected, that they will not be discontinued at any time."

"The agreements among the underwriters provide that, during the term thereof, no underwriter may buy or sell debentures for the purpose of stabilizing the price without the consent of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc."

Ayres Sees Factors That Indicate Rise In Business Trend

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres scanned diverse business charts and said: "There are some indications that an upturn in business activity may now be in the making."

The Cleveland economist termed "hopeful" but "not as yet conclusive" indications of a rise were reflected by "some increases in new orders for several classes of industrial goods" and because on May 1 "there were three more blast furnaces producing pig iron than there had been one month earlier.

"No important decreases in the volumes of industrial production are now being recorded, and in some important lines, such as the automotive industries, outputs are holding up unexpectedly well," Colonel Ayres observed in his monthly business survey for the Cleveland Trust Company, of which he is a Vice-President.

He said the campaign in Norway makes it probable "that increased orders for both aircraft and land vehicles will be placed in this country" because the campaign demonstrated "large numbers of airplanes of varied types are now completely essential in open field fighting" and "field forces must be liberally supplied with motorized equipment."

Record Carry-Over Of Corn Indicated By April 1 Figures

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stocks of corn totaling 1,415,000,000 bushels on April 1, and a sharp decline in export demands indicated to the Agriculture Department that there would be another record October 1 carry-over.

April 1 stocks were 150,000,000 bushels above a year ago and 500,000,000 oushels above the 1929-33 average.

Stocks on farms totaled 1,286,000,000 bushels, of which 461,000,000 bushels were under seal. Even after deducting corn under seal, farm stocks in most of the corn belt states east of the Missouri River were much above average. April 1 stocks in Minnesota were four times as large as the 1928-32 average and in Iowa and Illinois, they were more than double that average.

The department said that a 434,000,000 bushel corn crop in Argentina, the second largest on record, sent prices in Buenos Aires 29 cents below those in Chicago.

The report continued:

"Although uncertainties in the present situation make it difficult to predict what the shipping rates will be during the coming summer, it now appears probable that Argentine corn will continue to undersell domestic corn in European markets at least during the next few months.

Scovill Mfg. Co. Plans To Refund Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—Scovill Manufacturing Co. has advised stockholders of a plan to refund its outstanding 5½ per cent debentures due in 1945 with a new issue of $8,375,000 convertible debentures bearing a lower coupon rate and longer maturity.

Stockholders will have prior rights to subscribe to the new debentures, which will be underwritten by Morgan Stanley & Co. Present plans call for the new issue to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 22, following a stockholders' meeting to act upon the plan the day before.

The company's principal business is the manufacture of copper and brass articles in plants in Connecticut, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and New Jersey.

U. S. Gold Imports In Week $78,483,938; British Total Jumps

WASHINGTON (AP) — British Empire gold shipments to pay for war supplies boosted gold imports last week to $78,483,938.

The Commerce Department said that the import total, which was $32,000,000 higher than the preceding week, included more than $75,000,000 of British Empire metal.

These shipments included $14,638,616 from the United Kingdom, $51,833,466 from Canada, $8,239,193 from South Africa, and $661,918 from India.

Sweden, invaded Norway's neighbor, and the Netherlands, which have been shipping substantial sums of gold in recent months, sent none last week, possibly as the result of German occupation of most of Norway in the path of Sweden's route, and invasion of Holland. Both countries, however, have been reported to have sent most of their gold to the United States or other places of safety already.

At least part of the British gold was deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve Banks, where the total of such deposits by all countries increased $21,272,592 to $1,256,959,973.

Silver imports amounted to $799,936 last week, only about half those of the preceding week. Shipments included $483,164 from Mexico and $26,447 from Canada.

Gold exports totaled $3,092 and silver exports $51,112.

Home Building Shows Good Gain In First Quarter

WASHINGTON — In the first quarter of this year 61,720 family dwelling units, costing $217,110,600, were constructed or projected by all types of builders in cities of 10,000 and greater population, an increase of 1,662 units and $4,016,100 in value over the same period of 1939, it was estimated by economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

March residential construction was valued at $88,518,400, a gain of $16,261,300 over February and $3,284,200 over March of last year, according to the board's Division of Research and Statistics which bases its monthly survey upon building permits reported to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The quarterly increase was due principally to greater activity in the privte construction industry. In the first three months of this year 38,254 one and two-family dwellings, all of which were privately financed and construced — were built at a cost of $141,922,300, an advance of 2,308 units and $4,776,000 in dollar value over the same period of 1939.

The value of one and two-family dwellings constructed or projected in March was $64,220,400, as against $43,955,500 in February and $61,537,900 in March, 1939.

N. Y. Central Announces Rail Travel Credit Plan

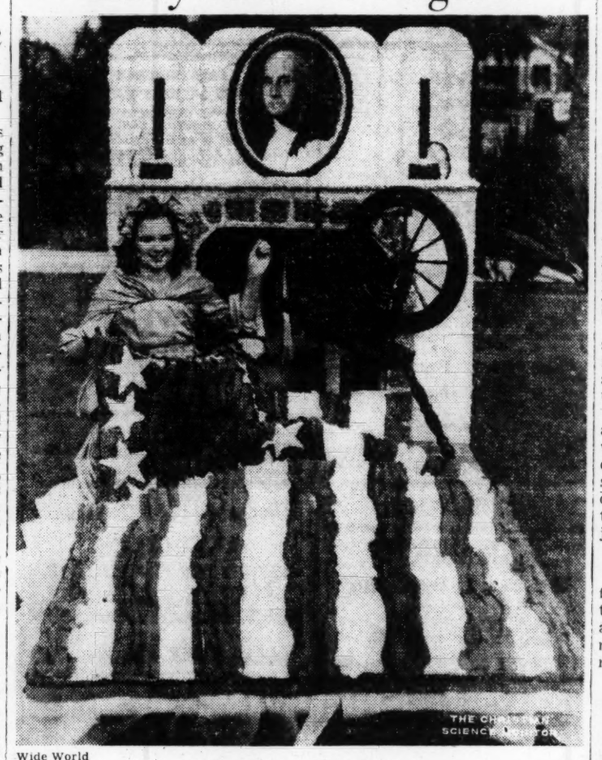
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Railroad trips and tours may soon be purchased on convenient monthly payments under a new travel credit plan, which the New York Central railroad will inaugurate on May 20.

Prospective patrons will have merely to apply to any local Central ticket agent for credit in the amount the proposed trip or tour requires. The application will be passed upon, usually, within 24 hours, and if the credit inquiry is approved, the customer is notified that a ticket is ready for him. No collateral is required, but the total cost of the tour must be $50 or more. No down payment is required, although there is a nominal service charge.

The new plan covers travel anywhere in the United States or Canada.

'Betsy Ross' in Pageant



Wide World

Shirley Ann Stentz

Of Ramona School who was chosen to portray Betsy Ross in the fourth annual Story Book Parade at Alhambra, Calif. The maker of the American flag is depicted on a miniature float, 11 feet long.

Appropriations Group O. K.'s President's WPA $975,650,000

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—A $975,650,000 Work Projects Administration appropriation, spendable in eight months if necessary, was recommended today by the House Appropriations Committee which reported a lessening of "abuses" in relief administration.

The WPA appropriation, which the Committee approved as President Roosevelt had requested it, was part of a $1,111,754,819 emergency relief supply bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The Committee sent the bill to the House floor.

At the same time it reported to the House that the administration of relief heretofore had been marred by abuses including improvement of private property at public expense, over-manned projects, "padded sponsors' contributions," and inadequate supervision and operation of projects on which a high percentage of non-relief labor was required.

Louisiana Situation Worst

The worst situation found by the subcommittee which investigated WPA, the Appropriations group said, was in Louisiana, where some State officials have faced criminal charges. The Committee's report declared that it was "incomprehensible" that Federal officials, "at least in Louisiana, were not cognizant of the waste and diversion and misappropriation of funds."

The $975,650,000 WPA appropriation was compared with a $1,477,000,000 relief outlay for the full 12 months of the current year. The Committee said the proposed sum would provide employment for an average of 1,330,000 persons if used over a 12 months period or 1,950,000 on an eight months basis.

Permission to use the money in eight months, if necessary, was recommended, the Committee said, on President Roosevelt's request that this be done and in the light of reports showing a decline in industrial activities since January, when the Chief Executive made his original request for $975,650,000 for 12 months.

While clearing the way for expenditure of all the money in eight months, the Committee—without explaining why—wrote into the law restrictions on the total number of persons who could be employed in the five months from July 1 until after the November elections.

These restrictions which the Committee said were based on WPA's estimates of its own needs were a top of 1,700,000 persons for the months of July, August, and September; 1,800,000 for October and 2,000,000 for November.

House leaders arranged to take up the big relief measure today after completing work on the farm appropriation.

In addition to WPA funds, the measure carried, as recommended by the Appropriation Committee, $115,000,000 for rural rehabilitation work of the Agriculture Department, a cut of $8,000,000 under Mr. Roosevelt's request; $3,500,000 for the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, a cut of $3,500,000; and $1,700,000, the amount requested, for Indian Service relief. Additional allowances for administrative work in connection with relief were also included in the bill's $1,111,754,819 total.

The measure represented a $543,075,084 reduction when compared with corresponding appropriations for the current fiscal year, and a cut of $14,300,084 below the President's recommendations for the next year.

The office of Government Report, a White House agency to which the Committee once refused a $1,055,000 appropriation, was allowed $500,000 in today's bill.

Management Improves

Regarding abuses, the Committee said that the WPA Commissioner, Col. F. C. Harrington, "has made an effort to improve the management of the WPA and has made and is making progress in that direction."

"There has been a noticeable trend of better administration beginning with the authorization for the investigation (by the subcommittee) and continuing on a rising curve," the report said. "The Committee expects and believes that this trend will continue."

The Committee turned down the Administration's request for revival of the Federal Theater Project and generally recommended continuation of restrictions written into the 1939 WPA appropriation law.

These include the requirement that all persons on WPA for 18 months must be furloughed for 30 days. Mr. Harrington asked for a 15-day furlough period, but that was turned down.

Commenting on the law under which WPA now operates, the report said that despite criticism, "it is sufficient to say that the current law has vindicated itself through an improvement of the program and a better and more just and more economical distribution of the work relief benefits under the act."

Looking at the long-range relief problem, the Committee said that "any change from WPA to any other method of furnishing this same type of work relief needs long-range preparation and planning with ample opportunity for states, cities and other co-operating public bodies to get ready to meet their responsibilities."

The House decision to take up the relief bill shifted Congressional action from the Senate, which voted 46 to 34 yesterday to uphold President Roosevelt's transfer of the Civil Aeronautics Authority to the Commerce Department.

Ohio G. O. P. Pledges for Taft; New Dealers Stand on Third Term

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Senator Taft (R) of Ohio picked up Ohio's delegations to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, while in West Virginia each major party elected 16 uninstructed delegates.

Ohio will have 52 votes in each National Convention. Of the 584 delegates chosen so far to the Democratic Convention, 481 are committed, by pledge or by expression of preference, to support a third term. There will be a total of 1,094 votes in the Convention.

The Ohio delegates were pledged nominally for Charles Sawyer, National Committeeman, as a "favorite son," but were bound to support the President if he runs.

Before the Ohio primary, Senator Taft had only two delegates—from North Carolina—formally pledged, but his supporters claimed uninstructed support in a number of States. The Republicans now have selected 702 of their 1,000 delegates.

Primary elections in Ohio and West Virginia further fill out Party tickets as follows:

West Virginia: Senator Rush D. Holt, New Deal critic, who was too young to take office when first elected in 1934, trailed for Democratic renomination; Senator M. M. Neely, his colleague, led for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Ohio: Democrats nominated former Gov. Martin L. Davey to oppose Gov. John W. Bricker, Republican running for a second term; for the Senate seat of Vic Donahey, retiring Democrat, former Representative John McSweeney led on the Democratic ticket, and Mayor Harold Burton of Cleveland and Representative Dudley White were running neck and neck for the Republican nomination.

Machine Cotton Picker's Role Shrinks in U. S. Farm Drama

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Whatever sort of machine-made farm revolution the Nation faces it isn't likely that the much-talked-of mechanical cotton picker will play a very large part.

Some broad claims have sprouted up around reports of this cotton picker, making it appear that a perfected machine is ready to take the jobs of more thousands of hand laborers.

It has even been widely understood that it was being withheld from the market because of the supposed dire consequences of its use.

Efforts have been made to rationalize these claims, and with the whole field of labor-displacing machinery on trial before a Congressional committee, and the puzzled cotton farmer preparing once more to gather in a new crop, the subject now pops up demandingly.

Some Facts Disclosed

An objective study in the cotton fields of the South, in the laboratories of educational institutions, and in the laboratories and business offices of farm machinery makers, discloses the following:

In the first place it is questionable whether there is ready a mechanical cotton picker more economical or universally efficient in the end than hand labor, except under ideal conditions, which are rare indeed.

Second, even if such a machine were ready the market would be limited.

Third, under such circumstances the labor displacement would not be such as to cause serious trouble.

In any event the mechanical cotton picker isn't new. The patent for the first one was filed in 1850, and since then there have been developed and used any number of machines designed to do this job. There have been 850 patents granted on various types of cotton harvesters. One farm machinery maker here has been experimenting on a picker for nearly 40 years.

Cotton has been harvested by hand since its introduction in this country in 1621. And almost ever since that time men have looked for ways to make the manual job easier and less costly. As a matter of fact, though, the greatest impetus to development of a mechanical picker, according to H. P. Smith, of the division of agricultural engineering of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, came from the need in some sections, especially in west Texas, to meet a shortage of labor.

Devices Classified

The devices which have been patented could be classed as follows: (1) The picker, using fingers or spindles to pull or attract the bolls from the plant; (2) the thresher, which severs and takes along the whole plant; (3) the pneumatic harvester, which removes the boll by suction; (4) the electrical machine, which attracts the boll to a statically charged belt or finger; (5) the above-mentioned stripper, which acts much in the same way as a common comb or rake.

There are today at least four machines which have arrived at that vague point "out of the experimental stage."

The machine built by John D. and Mack Rust of Memphis, Tenn., about which so much has been said and heard, consists of an endless belt carrying smooth wire spindles. The spindles, automatically moistened, pick up the cotton bolls as the belt rotates in a direction opposite to that in which the machine moves. Another one developed by the International Harvester Company uses the same general mechanical principle, but uses small barbs instead of moisture to pick up the cotton. Another is the Hanauer-Berry-Gamble machine which uses vertical rotating cylinders with barbed spindles straddling the row. Still another, the fourth, has been built by A. R. Nisbet and his son J. L. Nisbet, and H. G. Wendland, and picks up the cotton by a combination of a blast of air and the action of two mesh rollers.

The Texas A. & M. College, which has experimented with cotton pickers for many years, has also developed a machine of its own that has been successfully used.

None in Commercial Field

None of these machines is in commercial production. The International Harvester Company does not believe that a satisfactory machine will be put on the market at a mass-production price for perhaps 15 years, maybe 50. The Rust Brothers machine, while advertised in attractively colored sales promotion pamphlets, is still being produced, says J. D. Rust, chiefly on a custom basis. The Rust Cotton Picker Company, Mr. Rust advises, is not yet in a financial position to make cotton pickers in important quantities.

The Rust double-unit machine, consisting of a tractor and two cotton trailers, is priced now at $4,995. A pull-model, single unit machine, which isn't now being made, would sell, they advise, at $1,495. Mr. Rust adds, though, that in quantity production these prices might be reduced to around $3,000 and $1,000 respectively.

And while the Rust brothers say "we feel our cotton picker is perfected to the extent that it is commercially practical and ready for the market," they admit that there are conditions under which it does not operate entirely satisfactorily.

Cotton Is "Different"

The difficulty isn't though, with the inventors or engineers or builders of any of these machines. It's with cotton, which just isn't like any other field crop. In the first place cotton can't be "threshed" out of its husk or boll, as can the grain of wheat. Cotton is soft and absorbent and sticks to about everything it touches. Hand pickers choose only the ripe, clean cotton fluff. Machines have to take everything along—trash, sticks, dirt, and leaves. And even the most efficient cleaning processes developed can't take out all of this dirt all of the time. In particular can no cleaner take out of the cotton the stains caused by its being scraped against and crushed with the leaves.

It is figured that the latest machines pick seven or eight times as much cotton in an hour as a hand picker does in a day. And although most machines still need at least two men to operate them, and machine-picked cotton costs more to clean, the net saving with use of the machine may be from $4 to $15 a bale, when operation is under satisfactory conditions.

Machine Cuts Price

But cotton which goes to the gin is graded according to length of fiber, color, and cleanliness, and that which comes in dirty is graded lower than the clean cotton. And because there is usually as much as one cent a pound difference in the price of the different grades, this may mean that machine-picked cotton will bring perhaps $10 a bale less than the highest grade. And this in turn means perhaps the loss of the amount saved by doing away with hand labor.

The International Harvester Company insists that no machine developed yet will harvest as high a grade of cotton as that which is hand picked, except perhaps under a constant combination of the very best of conditions.

Conditions which make for poor harvesting are excessive and sustained moisture, rank growth, too large plants, poor opening of boll, and thick foliage. Ideal conditions would begin with a lack of these things, plus large fields, long, even, widely spaced rows, and thick growth. And there would have to be better cleaning and ginning processes.

Terrain Limits Machines

Assuming nearly ideal conditions there still would be a limit to the use of the mechanical picker. For example, a large amount of our cotton now comes from rolling, hilly country. Here the fields are comparatively small, the rows are short and curved, and there are gullies and terraces. All this makes use of a mechanical picker so difficult as to be almost prohibitive.

Picking cotton is but one of several operations. Cotton must be plowed, planted, chopped or hoed, and "layed by." Some hand labor is necessary for each, especially chopping, for which operation no effective machine has been found either. The picking season is usually less than six weeks long, and at that time more help is necessary than for all these other operations. Women and children, the latter often taken from school, usually pitch in and help at this time. Even then there is often a scarcity of labor.

Effect Wholly Speculative

Use of a machine would free the women and children from this kind of work and in the end displace those other hands taken on as extras during this season, and possibly some of the others. The cumulative effect, though, it is believed, would be labor saving rather than labor displacement.

The Rust Brothers insist that as inventors they "are not concerned with the unemployment any invention may cause," but that as citizens they are "very much concerned about all this unnecessary poverty and unemployment regardless of its cause." They have set up, independent of the manufacturing operations, the Rust Foundation, through which they say they hope to "make some contribution toward a permanent solution of our social problems."

British Troops In West Indies Guarding Oils

WILLEMSTAD, Netherlands West Indies, May 14 (AP)—British troops were landed here yesterday from a troopship under the agreement among the Netherlands, Britain, and France for measures to guard the oil refineries of Curacao and near-by Aruba against possible German attempts at sabotage.

TOKYO, May 14 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that the Japanese Consul General at Batavia hd filed with the Governor of the Netherlands East Indies a protest against anti-Japanese demonstrations said to have taken place there.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ORDER DELICIOUS PEPPERMINT CANDY NOW. Enjoy flavorful peppermint hard candy made from choice northern Indiana oil of peppermint. Children and grownups like it equally well. Each piece cellophane wrapped. Send $1.00 today for two pounds. Postpaid. Sample free. A. J. Waterfield, 534 Calhoun Street, Mishawaka, Indiana.

General Classified

(Continued)

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WOMEN, MEN—Stainless, Waterproof, Washable Tablecloths. Big commissions. Request Free Catalog. Marchel Waterproof Specialties, 1239 Broadway, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE with commendable record in complete management of large reputable Department Store—also as Advertising Director and Assistant Business Manager of large and very outstanding Newspaper—available for right connection; location no factor; best of business and personal references. Write Box C-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—One-room suite; view of Charles River Basin; fireplace, shower, electric refrigerator, antiques; very reasonable. Can. 0774.

BOSTON, Facing Boston Common—Two or three room apartment, with bath; just renovated; references required. Can. 5893.

N. Y. C., West 58th St., near 6th Ave.—Charming 3-room apartment until October, reasonable. Tel. PL. 8-8239.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 93 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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CATSKILLS—Sale, rent, 5-room cottage, 10% lakefront; swimming, fishing; beautiful woods; reasonable; restricted. 1 Hollywood Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

RIVERHILL, 6 miles from Concord, N. H.—6 room cottage in pines, electricity, screened porches; convenient. J. J. Fallon, Concord, N. H.

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GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upperclass college men, to work as waiters and double as musicians, or teach all sports; also square-dance promoter. $100 clear guaranteed for the season. HAPPY ACRES TENNIS AND VACATION CLUB, Middlefield, Conn.

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PRINTING—Small job shop in Boston requires all around capable printer, preferably with some linotyping; to take complete charge; assume full responsibility and profit in production. Expert on Miller Automatic jobbers. Appointment Mr. Alexander, LIB. 5759.

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NEW HOUSES—Modern, complete and beautiful; Brantford and Newbury Park sections. Consult Henry Z. Perry, Builder. Tel. Needham Mass. 0750.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, three afternoons 11 West 42nd Street. Tel. Wa 3-7451.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

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NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

"A Safe Place to Shop"
TEPPER'S
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Until 9
Closed Saturdays at 6
PLAINFIELD N. J. — TEL. PL. 6-3100

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
ROSENBAUM'S
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Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

RED BANK

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
RED BANK 1967-J
28 Broad Street — Red Bank

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WHEN IT'S YOUR MOVE
Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Moving—Storage
Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
23 Chestnut St. — Tel. Ri. 6-2360, 2361

RED CROSS SHOES for Women
FLORSHEIM SHOES for Men
Children's Shoes expertly fitted.
MARCUS
63 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
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Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS, Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
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State Highway No. 2 — Ridg. 6-3346

RUTHERFORD

CHEVROLET
New and Used Cars
"The Friendly House of Service"
LAIRD-JOHNSON, Inc.
325 Park Avenue — Ru. 2-2500
Ask for J. O. ANGEL

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
FLORIST
Gladden Every Day with Flowers
96a Park Ave. — Ru. 2-1552

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
ESSO
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

Now Featuring
HIGHEST GRADE VEGETABLES *and* FRUIT
at reasonable prices
Fine Meats and Groceries
CENTRAL MARKET
Sum. 6-4211-2-3-4 — 366 Springfield Ave.

JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
16 Maple Street

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
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Delivered in
Teaneck — Ridgefield Park
Bogota — Hackensack

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
TIRES — GAS
BATTERIES — OIL
Philco Radios
Cedar Lane — Tea. 6-5430

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK
(Continued)

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1 lb. — 5 lbs.
Regular Mixture . . 60 — $2.75
Shade Mixture . . . 75 — 3.50
Osmer Eickhoff
Cedar Lane — Tea. 6-7070

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PAlisade 6-9506
PREWITT SERVICE, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Mobilgas
Complete Lubrication Service
Park Avenue at 44th St.
Union City, N. J.

Warmer Weather Needs
Slacks, Slack Ensembles, Polo Shirts, Belts, Swim Trunks, Slack Hose, Etc.
Featuring NEWEST DESIGNS
PALM BEACH NECKWEAR
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Phone Union 7-1545 — Near 39th St.

WESTFIELD

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD — WATCHUNG
FANWOOD — DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS — SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. — WESTFIELD, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. — Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
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FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
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CHATTIN BROTHERS
Quality Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Wedding Canopies
Estimates Given
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SCHULTZ'S
QUALITY SHOE SHOP
Red Cross and Matrix Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
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Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. — Telephone 9685

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Appel JEWELER
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Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men, Women, Children

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

Edgmont
HOUSE OF QUALITY
600 EDGMONT AVE.
BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE — Phone 9248

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The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th
We Are Ready for the Summer!
Slacks
Play Suits
Cotton Dresses

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street — Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penna.
JOAN KENLEY BLOUSES
Fine Batiste, Frill Trimmed
Each $1.95

For Attractive Wedding Gifts See
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches and Diamonds
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Place Your Order for Cakes
Wedding—Anniversary Birthday
PETITS FOURS AND TEA CAKES
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OF ALL KINDS
MAGAZINES and GEOGRAPHICS
PEN RULED
OFFICE AND FACTORY FORMS
Expert Radio Service
J. D. WILLIAMS
1806 West 12th — Phone 31-424

HARRISBURG

Harold's
VALET SERVICE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street — Phone 5232

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

Jeannette Howell
Gowns, Coats and Hats
Dauphin Bldg., Market St.
(take elevator to second floor)
Formerly of the
NEW YORK DRESS SHOP

Phone 6556 — Artistic Repairing
STEGER BROTHERS
MASTERS IN
Modern and Antique Furniture Refinishing and Upholstering
321 BROAD STREET

Floor Coverings — Venetian Blinds
Window Shades — Slip Covers
Draperies — Awnings
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decorating
Business Phone 3-6138 — 231 N. 2nd St.
Residence Phone 3-2054 — Harrisburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

10 lbs. — EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY — only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S
FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Gladys Paine Cortright
116 Wynndale Road, Narberth
Hostess Gowns, Lingerie and Trousseaux, Gladcort Sportswear
Special—White Pique Devon Horse Show Dress—$8.95

MAIN LINE—Wynnewood

LOIS UMBSEN
1226 Montgomery Ave., Wynnewood
Slip Covers — Antiques
Hangings — Carpets
Glass — Furniture
Curtains — Upholstered
Room arrangements $1.00 per hour

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue — Wyncote

and

KESWICK CYCLE SHOP
RICH NORMAN
N. Easton Rd. — Ogontz 5018

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

Buy
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
Low Summer Prices
Use our Budget Plan
NUSBICKEL BROS.
NORTH HILLS

PLUMBING and HEATING

GUY M. COOPER
OIL BURNERS
217 Maple Avenue
WILLOW GROVE
Phone Willow Grove 676

THE WHARTON SHOPPE
C. S. SCHELHORN
9 E. Wharton Road — Glenside, Pa.
DRY GOODS—NOTIONS

Turner's Hardware
Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Headquarters
COVER THE EARTH
309 N. Easton Rd. Ogontz 3644

OLD YORK ROAD—Hatboro

I stop at Philip's Rexall Drug Store on my weekly trips to Philadelphia because I like the quality and variety of flavors of their home made ice cream.
Lawrence D. Shim
Echo Lake, Monroe County, Pa.
When out driving Hatboro way, stop for home made ice cream at
Philip's Drug Store
17 S. YORK RD. — HATBORO, PA.

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
Good Used Cars
Strouse & Jarrett
York Rd., Abington Ogontz 4600

SLIGHT BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating Oil Burners
741 Yorkway Place — Ogontz 4211

Some corner of your home needs a new table and chair from
Russell Smith, Inc.
Ogontz 4601 — 416 York Road

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown
(Continued)

MONTGOMERY, INC.
suggests for
MEMORIAL DAY
Men's
Summer Slack Suits
Prices start 4.95
Ask for Albert Johnson
Ladies' Man Tailored Suits—Dresses
Prices start 3.95
Ask for Irina Johnson

PHILADELPHIA

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mail & Phone Orders — Free Del. 100 miles
COLUMBIA RECORDS
Popular • Classical • Children's
Album Sets • Sound Effects
Capehart Since 1928
HRYOCK RADIO CO.
See Television Here NOW!
Penn A. C. Bldg., Rittenhouse Sq.

CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
FUR STORAGE
2% on your own valuation—Minimum $1.50
Free storage on remodeled furs
Fur and Cloth Coats cleaned and repaired at
Summer Rates
4618 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PHONE EVERGREEN 4600

The Perfect Graduation Gift
A Fine Watch
Watch repairing—Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen
RITTENHOUSE 7440
GUERRY & RIESTER
41 SOUTH 16TH STREET

Perpetuate Those Precious Moments
THE BRIDE
THE DEBUTANTE
THE GRADUATE
Elliot Studios
1619 Chestnut Street — Rittenhouse 3783

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COTTON NEWS!
Plan your complete summer wardrobe before Decoration Day for a Season's wear.
The Wardrobe
190 No. Craig — Sizes 9-42 — Schenley 1813

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

"Better Quality Men's Wear"
The Season's Smartest Styles
• Arrow Shirts, Ties and Underwear
• Interwoven Socks
• McGregor Sportswear
• Knox and Adam Hats
Paul's MEN'S SHOP
527 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

Planning a Gift for Mother? . . .
What better place to get it than Pomeroy's . . . where appealing gifts abound.
POMEROY'S
READING, PENNSYLVANIA

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
739 PENN STREET

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading — DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

E. S. KERPER — M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 — 1114 Allegheny Ave.

QUALITY SHOP
856 Penn Street
B. & J. Saylor's own make candies, pastries, cakes, pies, etc., are now on sale at this store. When up town visit our store. You are always welcome.

SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel — Estab. 1880 — J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream, Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Street

Schultheis Florist
Specialists for Special Occasions
612 Linden Street — Phone 8216

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
809 BROOKS BUILDING

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

SPORTS WEAR
with a difference
As the new season opens we announce the brilliantly designed sport shirt and slack combinations in all the glorious new styles and colors. Modestly priced.

Samters

SEWICKLEY

Beautify and Protect Your Property with
CAREY SHINGLES

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegners if it's Hardware"
TEL. 1126 — SEWICKLEY — PENNA

KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234
Broadway Pharmacy
Tel. Coraopolis 402
Tek
the modern TOOTH BRUSH
BETTER SHAPE BETTER BRISTLES

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO — QUAKER STATE OILS
Day and Night Service
Broad Street — Tel. Sewickley 461

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 — 426 Beaver St.

Select Food Market
Tel. Sewickley 1900 — 510 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

REAL ESTATE
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 So. Chester Road

INSURANCE
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Phila.

1940 CHEVROLET
RUMSEY'S
YALE and RUTGERS AVENUES

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 — Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
Cleaner and Dyer
"Particular service for particular people"
Prices Reasonable
CH. 6800 — 607 SOUTH AVE.

YORK

ANNETTE BEAUTY SALON
38 South Beaver St.
Anna Straver
Phone 6221

WEST YORK INN
• Breakfast • Luncheon
• Dinner • Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone 52258

FRISBY'S
Note our new range of prices
• Surprisingly good Scotch Dry Cleaning at 19c.
• Surpasses all other economy cleaning
• Standard Service at 20c
• Valet Service at 95c
• Suits Pressed 35c
Dial 2220 for free delivery. 620 W. Market

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Apostle—*A-poss'-'l* (*a* as in sofa, *o* short).
The word is derived from the Greek *apostolos*, "one sent forth." Inasmuch as "disciple" means literally "a learner, follower," it and "apostle" are not exactly synonyms.

Ashpenaz (Dan. 1:3)—*Ash'-pe-naz* (*a's* short, *e* as in debate).

Azariah (Dan. 1:6)—*Az'-a-ri'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in sofa, *i* long).

Bosom — Webster's first choice gives the pronunciation as *booz'-um* (*oo* as in foot, *u* as in circus).

Chaldeans (Dan. 1:4)—*Kal-de'-anz* (first *a* short, *e* long, second *a* clipped-short).

Cognize — *Kog'-nize* (*o* short, *i* long).
The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know," is the root of our word. To cognize something is to perceive it understandingly.

Cubit—*Ku'-bit* (long *u*, short *i*). This word comes from the Greek *kubiton*, a measurement from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. It varied somewhat in length, but the average was 18 inches.

Daniel — *Dan'-yel* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short).

Entity, nonentity — *En'-tih-tih; non-en'-tih-tih* (all vowels short). "Entity" is derived from the Late Latin *ens*, "a thing, a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be." An entity therefore has real being, real existence, real substance. It *is* and continues everlastingly to be.
The Latin negative prefix *non-* imparts to "nonentity" the meaning of "not an entity, not an existence; not a substance."

Epistle—*E-pis'-'l* (*e* as in event, *i* as in it).
This word comes from the Greek *epistole*, "anything sent by a messenger, a message, a letter."

Finite — *Fi'-nite* (each *i* as in ice).
From the Latin *finis*, "boundary, limit, or end."

Glory—*Glow'-rih* (long *o*).

Hananiah (Dan. 1:6) — *Han'-a-ni'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in sofa, *i* long).

Melzar (Dan. 1:11)—*Mel'-zar* (*e* short, *a* as in arm).

Mishael (Dan. 1:6)—*Mish'-ay-el* (*i* short and *e* short, *a* as in chaotic).

Multifarious — *Mul'-tih-fair'-ih-us.*
The Latin *multifarius* meant "manifold, various"; and our form, "multifarious," is used in the sense of "having great diversity or variety." The distinction between "multitudinous" and "multifarious" is that the former places emphasis on the thought of number or quantity, while the latter stresses the idea of variety or diversity.

Mutations—*Mu-tay'-shunz* (first *u* long, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short).
This word, from Latin *mutare*, "to change," suggests instability, unreliability, and lack of any semblance of permanence.

Pantheistic—*Pan'-the-iss'-tik.*
This adjective form of "pantheism" is based on the Greek roots *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "God," and is applied to the teaching that God is in all things.

Sacrifice — The verb is sounded preferably *sak'-rih-fize*; the noun, *sak'-rih-fise.*

Salutary — *Sal'-u-ter'-ih* (*a*, *e*, and *i* short, *u* as in unite).

Sentient — In America, *sen'-shent*; in Britain, *sen-shih-ent.*
From Latin *sentire*, "to feel," this word is used in the sense of "capable of sensation."

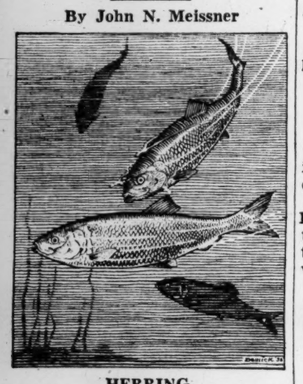
Solar—*So'-ler* (long *o*).

Soul—*Sole* (one syllable).

Supernal—*Su-pur'-nal* (first *u* as in unite, second as in urn, *a* clipped-short).
This word is derived from the Latin *super*, "above," and is applied to that which is above or on high; to that which transcends the worldly or material sense of life.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner



HERRING

The herring is the No. 1 food fish of the world. More than 12 billion are consumed annually. Imitation pearls are made from their scales. Though they may be 1,000 miles away, herring always return to their birthplace to spawn in spring. The freshwater spawning ponds are often located miles inland. Herring are found throughout the North Atlantic.

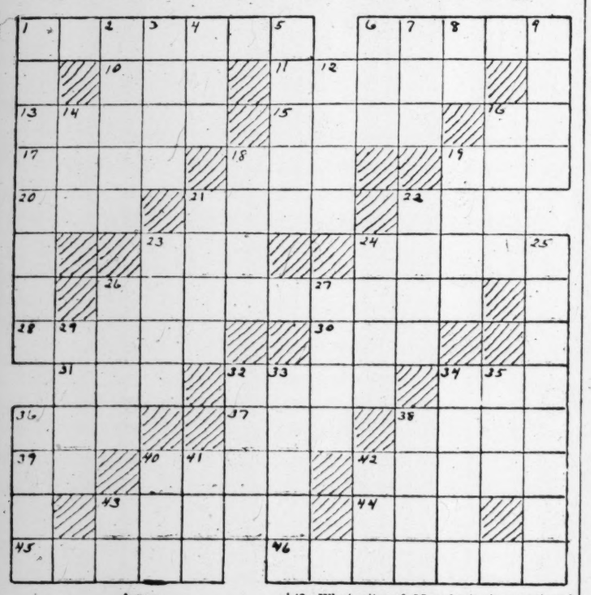
Where Would You Find—

1. The oldest permanent white settlement in the U. S.?
2. A kakapo?
3. Bessarabia?
4. The Sioux State?
5. Kenilworth?
6. Radcliffe College?
7. The Peloponnesus?
8. Grand Teton National Park?
9. The country of which Victor Emmanuel III is King?
10. The Snake River?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In what town did Samson spend his boyhood (Judges 13:25)?
6—Who was a prophet of Shiloh?
10—What implement propels a skiff?
11—Who was son of Achim (Matt. 1:14)?
13—What is a commune of France?
15—What sport has made the passenger pigeon extinct?
16—Where is University City (abbr.)?
17—What island was place of Napoleon's first exile?
18—Sac City, Iowa, is in what county?
19—What is a custom, amusement, or the like, followed for a time with exaggerated zeal?
20—What is the Biblical word of denial?
21—What was first name of author of "The Innocents Abroad"?
22—Syrians emigrated from what land when they came to settle in region north of Palestine (Amos 9:7)?
23—What did old man of nursery rhyme buy with the crooked sixpence?
24—What is a city of Honshu, Japan?
26—What designation is used for the apostle Simon (Matt. 10:4)?
28—What is a city of Prussia on Saale River?
30—What is a feminine suffix?
31—In speaking of Biblical Dalphon, what pronoun would you use?
32—First animal in Daniel's vision was like a lion, but had what (sing.)?
34—What Assyrian king made an expedition against Menahem, king of Israel (II Kings 15:19)?
36—What was first name of author of "War and Peace"?
37—What noun suffix indicates "adherent of"?
38—Who wrote "Two Years Before the Mast"?
39—Who was Judah's first-born?
40—If you are on a ship and facing bow, on which side is the larboard?
42—The Belaites were whose descendants?
43—What city of Macedonia is mentioned in Acts 17:10?
44—Shade tree.
45—What is capital of India?
46—Where is Huntingburg?

Down

1—Where was Johan Sebastian Bach born?
2—What small falcon is widely distributed in Old World?
3—What is a timber tree of Argentina?
4—Exist.
5—What Hungarian composer is famous for his waltzes?
6—What is a department of eastern France?
7—What is a miamia of Australia?
8—Where is Weiser (abbr.)?
9—— River is a city of Oregon.
12—What is a commune of Poland?
14—Where is Sylacauga (abbr.)?
16—Who was mother of Mark?
18—What is a city of Kyushu, Japan?
19—"The fat is in the ——."
21—Ores are taken from what (sing.)?
22—What bird of hawk family is noted for its graceful and sustained flight?
23—An areng is a toad, palm, or monk—which?
24—Samlah succeeded Hadad as what?
25—What is one of Aleutian Islands?
26—What is a city of Michigan?
27—A nonet is a composition for how many instruments?
29—Who was ancestor of Hushim, a Benjamite (I Chron. 7:12)?
32—What was relationship of Elisheba to Aaron?
33—Who was a Philistine in army of King David?
34—What is capital of Balearic Islands?
35—What is a river of Yugoslavia?
36—Material used in a plummet.
38—What is a district of northeastern Sumatra?
40—What is a commercial town of India?
41—Who was ancestor of Erites?
42—A paillasse is what?
43—Bale (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Henry F. Plate, Upper Darby, Pa.

Gloucester Dories

A Camera Club member catches part of the famous Gloucester fishing fleet at home

Daily Quotation

THE only way to have a friend is to be one.—EMERSON.

Daily Anecdote

A 'Wilde' Suggestion

A contemporary of Oscar Wilde, who had been guilty of writing some of the world's worst poetry, complained about the neglect of his "masterpieces" by the press.
"It's a conspiracy of silence against me," he wailed. "What should I do?"
"Join it," suggested Wilde.

In Lighter Vein

Peaceful Isle

"The captain sent this bundle of newspapers," said the mate, who landed on a desert island, to the castaways. "He wasn't so sure you'd want to be rescued when you'd read them."—London Daily Herald.

Exacting

"Have you heard of this new method of learning French in nine easy lessons?"
"Yes, but I'd rather take 10 and do it thoroughly."

Never Before

Tourist: "Tell me, what d'you think of my French?"
Porter: "Oh, Monsieur, it ees wonderful! In all my life I have nevaire heard anything like it!"—Montreal Star.

You Wish to Be a Writer?

After introducing yourself state that you are gathering material for your new novel. Jot down the ideas on your cuffs, from the conversation that follows. If you have no cuffs, jot down the ideas on your shirt. If you have no shirt, everyone present will know you are an author, and there will be no need of introducing yourself.—Irish Times.

A Verse for Today . . .

He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength.—ISA. 40:29.

Brevities

Answers: Money talks—but it never gives itself away.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: The neighborhood inventor expects to clean up with his latest—a collapsible suitcase elevator for getting into an upper berth (bunk).

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Bagpipe Makes Music?

When the bagpipe is mentioned, many of us call instantly to mind a kilted Highlander, and the instrument is so intimately associated with Scotland today as to seem to have originated there. Actually, however, the origin of the bagpipe is lost in the mists of antiquity, and it did not reach Scotland until a comparatively few centuries ago.

The bagpipe was used by the ancient peoples of Persia and India. A picture of a bagpipe appears on one of the coins of Nero, the Roman Emperor, and Nero is said to have added bagpiping to his fiddling accomplishments. The Saxons called the bagpipe **sweghleothre** or "sounding skin."

The bagpipe derives its name from the leather bag or pouch which is filled with air either by the player blowing into it through a tube, or by the player working a pair of bellows placed under one arm, the bag being held under the other.

The wind bag has reed pipes attached to it, and the air is forced through the pipes by the pressure of the player's arm on the wind bag. Usually there are four pipes. Three of these are "drones" (pipes tuned to a fundamental tone, its fifth, and an octave) which sound continuously. The length of the drone tube is proportional to its tone, the longest being about three feet.

The fourth pipe attached to the wind bag is the melody pipe or "chanter" (earlier spelling **chaunter.**) The chanter has a range of about 12 notes, the different tones being made by stopping the holes in the pipe with the fingers, both hands being used in fingering. Some bagpipes have been made

BAGPIPE PICTURED IN AN EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY PSALTER

which have keys on the chanter for covering the holes.

The tones of the chanter are so similar to certain musical scales of Arabia and Persia as to suggest that the bagpipe may have had an Eastern origin.

Until recently the bagpipe music was taught in a language of its own, the notes having special and peculiar names, such as **hodroho, hananin, hiechin,** etc.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Refuge

Ventura, Calif.

One very rainy evening here a couple were reading, when a tapping came on a window which had a vine partly covering it. The shade was up and a bright light shone out of the uncovered portion. The wife investigated, and saw a bird going through all the obvious motions of asking to come in; so she raised the window and stepped aside.

In flew the bird, and out to the kitchen, where it perched on a shelf. In the morning the wife opened the window, and the little guest flew out.

The rain continued through the next day and night. During the evening another tap came. Much to the surprise of the couple, they saw that the bird had brought a friend to share the new-found hospitality.

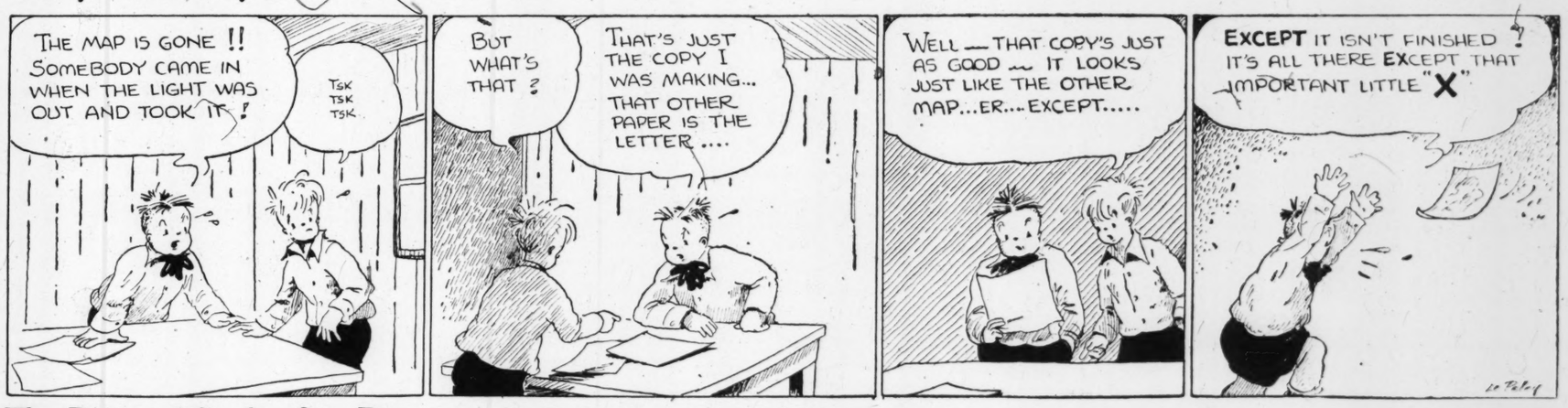
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. St. Augustine, Florida; settled in 1565 by the Spaniards.
3. A nocturnal, flightless, greenish-brown, New Zealand parrot.
3. A region of Rumania; taken by Russia in 1812, but after the World War it again became part of Rumania; important economically on account of its grain.
4. North Dakota.
5. A ruined castle not far from Stratford, England; no one knows when it was built, but Henry II stayed in it, besieged it in 1266, and after six months captured it.
6. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
7. The ancient name of the southern peninsula of Greece.
8. Northwestern Wyoming; includes most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains.
9. Italy, since 1900.
10. A navigable river rising in Wyoming; flowing through Idaho, along the eastern boundary of Oregon, and emptying into the Columbia River in Washington, of which it is the principal tributary; 1,038 miles long.

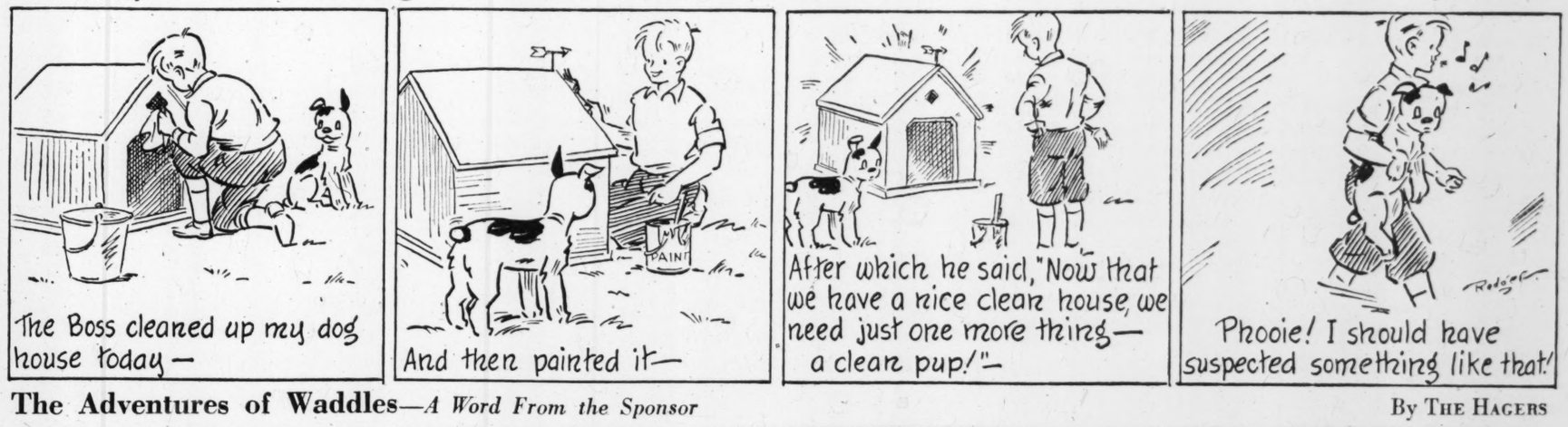
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Important Part*

By Le Pelley


THE MAP IS GONE !! SOMEBODY CAME IN WHEN THE LIGHT WAS OUT AND TOOK IT !
TSK TSK TSK
BUT WHAT'S THAT ?
THAT'S JUST THE COPY I WAS MAKING... THAT OTHER PAPER IS THE LETTER ....
WELL — THAT COPY'S JUST AS GOOD — IT LOOKS JUST LIKE THE OTHER MAP...ER...EXCEPT.....
EXCEPT IT ISN'T FINISHED ! IT'S ALL THERE EXCEPT THAT IMPORTANT LITTLE "X"

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Boss Believes in Being Thorough*

By Rodgers


The Boss cleaned up my dog house today—
And then painted it—
After which he said, "Now that we have a nice clean house, we need just one more thing— a clean pup!"—
Phooie! I should have suspected something like that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Word From the Sponsor*

By The Hagers

"YOUR QUIZ-PROGRAM, TOM, IT IS TRUE PROVED QUITE A BOOMERANG TO YOU.
BUT WE WOULD LIKE TO TRY ONCE MORE; WE'RE SURE THAT WE CAN HELP YOUR STORE."
I SAW A TWINKLE IN TOM'S EYE. THEN, SLOWLY, HE MADE THIS REPLY:
"I THINK YOU DUCKS HAVE SOMETHING THERE. I WISH TO KEEP IT ON THE AIR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Queen's Assurance

Subjected to an unprovoked and murderous assault by a giant neighbor, the Netherlands has found it impossible to maintain its forces in the field. But, as in the story of Abel and Cain, the blood of the slain cries out from the ground, and is answered by evidences of a firmer determination among the Allies to put an end to this aggressive material force, which by fair or foul means endeavors to becloud the whole world's thought.

Indeed, as a result of this Cain-like attack on a little country, it is increasingly realized by all freedom-loving people that every citizen must now play his part in resisting aggressive suggestions that are being so widely sown. The brave Queen of Holland offers a splendid example. She rejects the suggestion that her Government must now capitulate and announces to her compatriots that the Netherlands continues to be a sovereign State, "able to assert its place as a full member of the community of States, and in particular of the joint deliberations of the Allies."

She adds: "In due course, with God's help, the Netherlands will regain its European territory. Remember the calamities which occurred in past centuries and the repeated resurrection of our country." All who need courage in this hour can find it in the inspiring story of the 100-year struggle of the Dutch for freedom and their success against the powerful Spanish empire. Queen Wilhelmina says: "That will take place again." There speaks a heart firmly fixed in its assurance of the ultimate triumph of justice. Others with less cause for discouragement may well find courage in the same assurance.

A Footnote on Sacrifice

Adolf Hitler, in "Mein Kampf": "What a mistake to believe that England was perhaps too 'cowardly' to shed her own blood. . . . We had not the slightest conception of the nature of the forces that could lead men to their death of their own free will and resolution."

Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons: "I say to the House as I said to ministers who have joined this Government, I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat."

United Press dispatch: "Prime Minister Winston Churchill received a unanimous vote of confidence from Parliament and was wildly acclaimed in the House of Commons."

Labor Union Self-Control

When a labor union keeps its contract with employers even if it has to sit down on its own members, the public sometimes does not hear of it. For one thing, an international union may not like to advertise that it has had to discipline one of its own local units. Recently the Washington headquarters of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union would not talk about its overruling of one of its biggest local unions in the East.

The local of the organization at Providence, R. I., had recently asked for more pay. However, the local's agreement with the organized contractors required ninety days' notice of change prior to termination. The union gave only five days. The contractors stood on the terms of the agreement, and their president went to Washington to appeal to the union's international officials.

The union headquarters thereupon took the strike out of the hands of its local and even of its regional suboffice. The officials negotiated a new agreement with the contractors, giving some minor gains to the local union, and sent word for the men to go back to work. Finally when the strike committee of twelve local men went to Washington to appeal, the international office did not budge.

Back home, one of the strikers' leaders ungrammatically but honestly commented, "This will learn us all more about the time for negotiating."

There have been many other instances in labor history of strong national or international headquarters holding important local unions to the observance of a contract. At this period when much is said of racketeering in some organized trades, it is well to note that such tactics are not typical of organized labor as a whole. The American labor movement is now the largest in the world. It grew up essentially through sound practice, and it is solely on this basis that it will keep what it has gained.

American Defense Needs

Fires abroad make Americans look anxiously to their own protective equipment. It is timely that President Roosevelt should be formulating recommendations for extra appropriations to build up America's defenses. Expectations are that he will ask $500,000,000 or more in addition to the $2,000,000,000 appropriated this year for naval and military purposes.

The concern is not merely with pouring out money; defense is not always to be obtained that way; the important thing is to make sure that the money obtains effective material and training. Fortunately, the United States has time to do the job without wasteful hurry and confusion if it is done promptly—but possibly not a moment to spare.

The first line of defense, the Navy, already is receiving an increase of 11 per cent in its tonnage under the regular supply bill now going through Congress. It is more important to get these ships actually built, launched and manned than it is to authorize possibly a 25 per cent increase merely on paper. The proposal to put Navy yards and shipbuilding plants on a twenty-four-hour working basis is in the right direction.

But back of the Navy, it is clearly time now to be thinking seriously of the equipment of the Army and the air forces. In aviation the United States has stepped back in order to put its production capacity at the disposal of the French and British, and this is sound; yet it should be possible at the same time to move ahead on the program which was intended to put 5,500 more planes in the American forces by 1941, in order that pilots may be trained in handling the newest types.

On the ground, a condition of serious neglect exists. Gen. George O. Marshall, chief of staff, told a Senate subcommittee on military affairs that the United States Army could not now put into the field more than 75,000 men as fully equipped as were the German troops in Norway. Army plans call for equipping and training a "minimum protective force" of approximately 450,000, including the regular Army, National Guard and organized reserves. This is about 100,000 less than the Army of Holland.

There has been some talk of a citizen army to be added to this to make a total of from 600,000 to 1,000,000 men under arms. That may be desirable at some future stage. But it should be obvious that the first need is to supply completely the regular Army with the guns, munitions and motorized equipment it needs to conduct modern mechanized warfare, and then to equip similarly the National Guard, before thinking to expand a force of recruits which might become an ill-armed rabble.

The large-scale maneuvers to be held in each of the four army corps areas this summer also are part of the training necessary for an effective military force. The appropriations for these, for the equipment necessary to a highly efficient Army nucleus, as well as for all strength that can practically be provided to the Navy, should be considered by the House and Senate without niggardliness and with a view to providing a thoroughly well-equipped and well-organized defense force.

Other Outlets Needed

Boys who have been stoning railroad trains as they enter and leave Boston, with resulting injuries to a number of passengers and train operators, need to be shown that the privileges of a democracy remain only so long as its duties are fulfilled. There are many such privileges for boys as well as men, but they can be preserved only by universal evidences of respect for the rights of others.

Despite vigilant efforts to capture the undisciplined offenders, railroad police say the situation has gone beyond their control. They report that stoning trains, both passenger and freight, by boys from eight to eighteen, has become so prevalent as to require preventive action in the home and school. For such a task, the railroads have requested the co-operation of all parents and teachers, and the request should bring an immediate, sympathetic response.

A problem of this sort can be met effectively by educational methods. No boy would turn to throwing stones who was busy helping around the home or at a useful occupation or taking part in sportsmanlike athletics on school ground or playground. No youth could engage in destructive or malicious practices who had learned the lessons of fair play.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Can America Risk Isolation?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent article "Can America Risk Isolation?" by Prof. William Yandell Elliott, deserves the most careful consideration by whoever has not yet grasped the portentous possibilities to the United States that would follow defeat of Great Britain and France. Yet this article leaves untouched consequences deeper and more far reaching than those developed. Should so disastrous a blow to civilization be the outcome of the titanic struggle now proceeding, Hitlerian world hegemony would be immeasurably advanced.

Two dangers which as yet have not found expression may be expected. The defeatist element would under Nazi direction be even more active in sapping American morale. Hitlerian propagandists unhampered by morality in public affairs would intensify their campaigns in order to minimize our resistance to his world hegemony. Their efforts may be reinforced by people who do not consider liberty worth fighting for.

The Hitler embargo would then include America's foreign trade. No exceptions would be made. Every port in the world would be closed to the United States. American isolationists would thus have attained a hundred-per-cent victory.

It would not be a question what other nations might desire. In reality there would be no other nations. The term connotes separate entities, possessing individual volition. None such would be found. United States "self-sufficiency" would be a dream.

Miami, Fla. ROBERT BAKER

Shakespeare a Totalitarian?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Germany, as in the last war, is claiming Shakespeare as a loyal Teuton. This time it is not actuelly maintained that Shakespeare was himself a German: only that he was temperamentally, philosophically, and politically, a supporter of the doctrines of the authoritarian State. Prof. Wolfgang Keller, at a recent meeting of the German Shakespeare Society in Weimar, expounded these views with such fervor that his hearers must have wondered why the British Government continues to allow the works of this sixteenth century Nazi propagandist to be taught in schools.

The fact is, of course, that Shakespeare was a dramatist, and, therefore, when dealing with authoritarians, he made them talk in character. He did not give to the arrogant Coriolanus the sentiments of the gentle Antonio. But this does not mean that he despised Antonio: still less that Coriolanus was his ideal statesman. Nevertheless, it can hardly be said that his picture of the dictator Caesar is flattering. Shakespeare was a citizen of a country which, when he was young, defeated Spain, the greatest totalitarian State of the early modern age, and it would be hard to detect in the man who wrote that "this England never did, nor never shall. Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror," sympathy with an alien doctrine. In that sentence Shakespeare defied both history and grammar—but not the future.

London D. B.

"Substitute for Mother's Day"

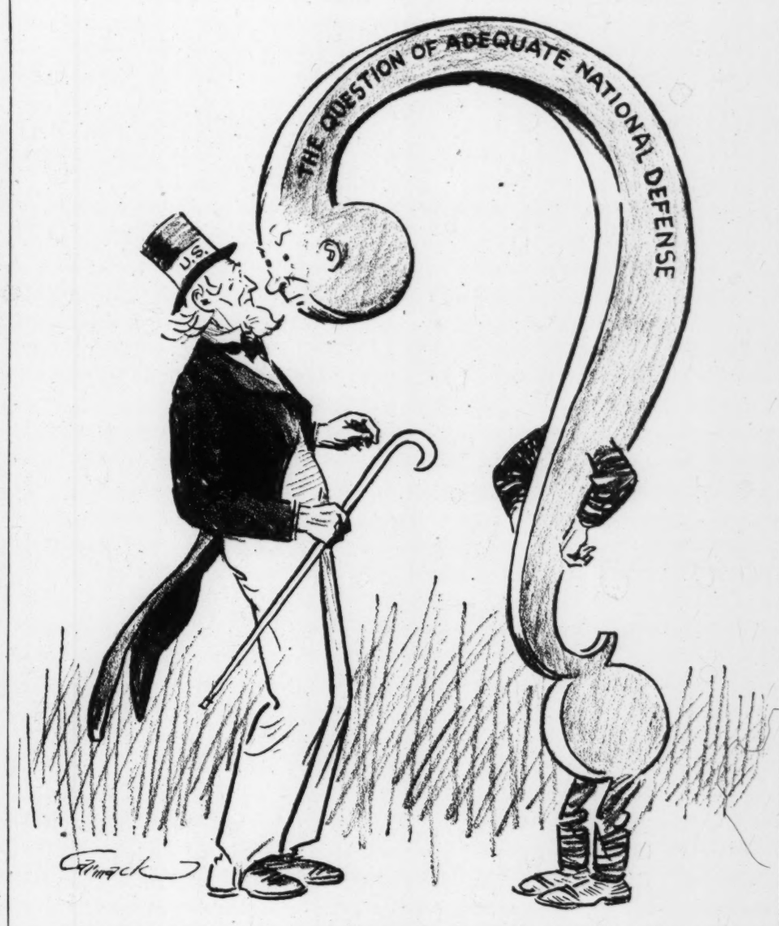
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor an editorial entitled, "Substitute for Mother's Day."

I enjoyed reading this article and agree with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America that it would be more beneficial to substitute for "Mother's Day" an annual celebration of the "Festival of the Christian Home." However, why not call the day "a Festival of the American Home"? In that way all people will be included and there will be no differentiation between Jew and Gentile and a greater bond of unity and peace toward all. LOIS SUPER

Philadelphia

Staring Him in the Face



Walks in Many Lands

In the Canadian Bush

This walk was through the Canadian bush, and it was made memorable by a forest fire—even though we never actually saw it.

Every day we scanned the sky for signs of rain. There had been none in weeks; although clouds often gathered promisingly, they always dispersed, and no rain fell. Then came the day of the walk—if, indeed, dodging branches, threading through scratchy underbrush, scrambling over fallen logs, and stumbling into unsuspected hollows, could be called a walk! One of the hotel guests had told about some strange "flower things" he had come upon in the depths of the forest along the lake shore, and we had gone in with him to investigate.

We found the "flower things" eventually, and a weird sight they were! Pure white—not a touch of green even on leaf or stem, about eight or nine inches high, each one exactly like an ivory pipe delicately carved, and stuck stem-end into the earth. We learned afterwards that they are named Indian Pipes, and that they are found only in solitary darkish places. They were certainly in a dark enough place that day, for the forest was even dimmer than usual because of the smoke from the fire. They looked strikingly decorative, standing motionless in the queer, silent half light.

It was while we were bending over the waxy group that we first heard a peculiar sound. It seemed to come from overhead—a soft little tap-tap. What was that? We looked at one another questioningly, for even the small creatures of the woods made more noise in their scurryings. There it was again: tap-tap, tap-tap. We were gazing curiously up in the tree tops (odd, that it didn't occur to us what it was), when something fell on an upturned face. Something cool and wet—a drop of water. "Rain!" we cried, rapturously, almost incredulously.

How long it had taken these single drops to work their way through the densely interlaced foliage, that is to say, how long it had been raining, we didn't know; but when we reached the open it was coming down steadily. And it continued to come down, harder and harder, drumming on the roofs, gushing off the eaves, splashing into the lake, shimmering on the leaves, making waterfalls down every hillside.

What a sound! After all the weeks of waiting and watching. It was like music, and like the applause after the music. It reminded me of one evening in a European city when a famous violinist had finished playing—how the applause rose and fell, rose and fell, now dwindling to a mere pattering of hand claps, now rising again to a rolling thunder. Only this sound was much, much more beautiful. It rained for three days and three nights, now toning down to a drizzle, now pelting again with determination. It put out the fire, of course, and it made of that walk an experience to be treasured.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

The Bookshelf

Totalitarian Revolution

Dr. Franz Borkenau has already won a reputation for his searching studies of the Communist International and the Civil War in Spain. In THE TOTALITARIAN ENEMY (London: Faber & Faber. 10s. 6d.) he examines the totalitarian revolution now going on in Europe with special reference to its development in the Third Reich. He sees it as the Socialist Revolution foretold by Karl Marx, though not produced through the direct action of the proletariat.

This revolution, in Dr. Borkenau's view, is an indication of the "inevitable" change from individualism to centralized and planned economy, now going on throughout the world. Despite its alleged inevitability he strongly condemns the means and methods by which totalitarians seek to realize their ambitions:

"In order to run a planned economy it is by no means necessary that millions of people should be murdered, tortured or persecuted as scapegoats . . . nor is it necessary that for the sake of planning, liberty of opinion and of organization should be sacrificed."

While clearly realizing the strength of the totalitarian movement, Dr. Borkenau nevertheless has high hopes for the necessary changes through "counter-revolution." These, he maintains, can be brought about by the democracies themselves carrying through the transition to centralized and planned economy in such a way as to preserve liberties.

Prof. F. J. C. Hearnshaw in GERMANY THE AGGRESSOR (London: W. & R. Chambers. 7s. 6d.) traces the causes of the survival in Germany of savage, warlike characteristics to the fact that Germany was never subjected to Roman discipline and that it did not attain national unity in the fifteenth century, as did the other western peoples.

This latter failure he ascribes to the elective character of the German kingship and its association with the Holy Roman Empire, which led these kings to neglect the affairs of Germany. Unfortunately, the Emperor Maximilian failed to do for Germany what Louis XI did for France, and Henry VII for England. Later came the Reformation, the Thirty Years War, and ensuing chaos.

Out of this arose the modern period of consolidation, the growth of Brandenberg-Prussia by methods which carried within themselves the seeds of their own undoing. Frederick the Great summed up these methods by saying that "it is necessary to play the rogue among rogues." He set the example followed by Bismarck and now by the Nazis. These present-day pupils have shown what temporary successes can be achieved by the Machiavellian method of "cruelty well applied." Unfortunately for themselves but fortunately for European civilization based upon Christianity and humane tradition, they have, however, awakened anew a realization of the fact that that civilization demands continuous watching and defending. E. W.

The Economics of Jesus

(An editorial reprinted by request from The Christian Science Monitor of February 28, 1934.)

The young carpenter of Nazareth had not the opportunity of studying the works of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill. He had to think out his problems many centuries before they set pen to paper. His revolutionary ideas borrowed nothing from Karl Marx. But Dr. William Lyon Phelps, who has had better than average opportunity to observe the development of thought in an age influenced by these and many other brilliant economists, said the other day:

> Jesus knew more about political economy than all the professors in all the colleges in the world, and he knew more about the human heart than Shakespeare.

The reference almost in one breath to political economy and the human heart has a significance worthy of exploration. Many a promising plan for the material betterment of mankind has foundered on its author's lack of understanding of those factors which may be summed up as the "human heart." The feelings, motives, affections, joys and sorrows of mortals constitute a more important part of economics than do statistics on the balance of trade, employment, credit or agricultural production. Control of the latter—in other words, the planned economy on which so much faith is being pinned—depends on the ability of men to control the former.

"Out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness. . . ." Thus Jesus saw his problem in economics. It was a problem in morality—in the control of those things commonly called "human nature." Not all the specialists in tariffs, in currency, taxation, power development, manufacturing have ever put enough technical wisdom into human law to make it equal to the task of administering economic justice or guaranteeing economic security. It is necessary to use the best knowledge we have, but there is no such thing as a technical wisdom which would be adequate. The answer to mankind's need lies too deep.

Jesus advised less thought about what we should wear and eat, more thought about God's ability and readiness to supply those things needful to his children. Jesus did not advise the exploitation of other peoples as a means to meet economic needs. He advised us to love our neighbors as ourselves, and one of his apostles assured his followers that they who dwell in love dwell in God, where supply does not depend on spinning and weaving.

The planned economy of Jesus did not call for destruction of crops, restriction of factory output, control of moneys or hours of work. These might be implements, but it called primarily for control over the "human heart."

The revolution necessary to establish economic justice was not one armed with rifles or hoes. It was to be armed with the love of one's neighbor. Those who from high places today see a threat to the continuation of their influence might well ponder this, and let the revolutions they now fear be intercepted by revolution in their own thinking. Peoples who have felt the scourge of economic or political oppression should revolt within themselves against the covetousness, the bitterness, the deceit which persist in the "human heart" before they attempt to overthrow regimes or systems that are what they are because the heart of mortals is what it is.

Jesus once faced a problem in economy in which one of his followers demanded to know the wherefore of a certain distribution of work. The Master said: "What is that to thee? Follow thou me." That is the answer to many an individual's economic problem today—to follow the truth, to practice the love that Jesus exemplified, to find justice as regards distribution of work and its reward first in one's own consciousness.

Jesus did not merely preach wider distribution of necessities among the people; he practiced it with a few loaves and fishes. And he left rules for the practice of a divine economy, the outcome of which can be clearly foreseen without aid of chart or benefit of research. A few gleams of it may show through Marx, or Smith, or Mill. It is clear and complete in the words and works of the Master Economist who was also—significantly—the Master Christian.

The Wide Horizon

The Bonus Lobby

By Stanley High

(Excerpts from an article in the American Mercury)

A new tentacle from an old octopus quietly slithered into the Capitol during this session of Congress. If allowed to grow, it will suck from the Treasury of the United States an estimated thirty-five billion dollars. . . .

The tentacle itself looks harmless enough. Its first cost to the Government may be no more than $25,000,000 a year. . . . The measure provides pensions to widows and orphans of World War soldiers. The pension will not be confined to widows of soldiers who died because of disabilities incurred in the war. They are rightly pensioned already, none too generously, and nobody begrudges that outlay. Neither will it be limited to widows of men who went overseas. If, on the eve of the Armistice the Government drafted a young man into the army and if, for three months, he served his country in some pleasant cantonment, his widow—regardless of when or how he later died—will be qualified to collect. . . .

If the ex-soldiers' lobby succeeds in getting this pension, it is almost certain to be back next year, or some year thereafter, to push through pensions for all widows regardless of when they married. Such a procedure will conform both to the time-tried tactics of the lobby and to the precedents already set for widows of the died-in-bed soldiers of previous wars. . . .

* * *

But if history, precedent and the off-the-record statements of the ex-soldiers' lobbyists mean a thing, then it is not pensions for World War widows that are most portentously on the way, but pensions for the World War soldiers themselves. . . .

Soldiers' pensions are not a new American phenomenon. It has been a long-standing assumption that after every war we should have to pay our heroes. . . . Congress adopted [during the World War what was hoped to be] a non-pension plan by which to pay them.

Basic army pay was fixed at $30 a month, twice the pay for the Spanish-American War. To every soldier honorably discharged, the Government gave $60. That cost $244,000,000. War Risk Insurance policies were taken out on the men in service. Three-fourths of the cost of this came from the Treasury. To date, more than two billion dollars has been paid out on those policies. Policies still in force (converted now to straight life insurance) total $2,500,000,000. To help the soldiers in their return to peacetime occupations, the Government organized a vast vocational training program. That cost $645,000,000. All in all, to protect itself against post-war raids on the Treasury, the Government spent $3,000,000,000. . . .

In the bonus law, forced from Congress by the ex-soldiers—and over the veto of President Coolidge—the men received $1 for each day of service, $1.25 additional for each day served overseas, on the theory that this adjusted the difference between soldiers' pay and the wages of civilians. The grant was made in bonus certificates due to mature in 1945. But, over the veto of President Roosevent, the bonus agreement was broken . . . and the bonus was paid in 1936—nine years ahead of schedule. That cost the Government $3,732,000,000.

* * *

. . . But since the dead do not vote and the votes of the war-wounded are few, the politicians are likely to continue to economize at the expense of the authentic veterans and open the spigot for the ex-soldiers. The professional veterans began to force acceptance of the assumption that all ex-soldiers, war-disabled or not, are permanently privileged and a charge upon the Government. . . .

This accumulated partial-pension legislation, up to June 30, 1939, had netted the ex-soldiers and their dependents $3,838,000,000. Then the drive was extended. . . .

In addition to the $3,000,000,000 which the Government spent to provide just compensation and to protect the public till, the ex-soldiers have collected $7,000,000,000. And in the process the lobbyists have managed to get the ex-service man about where he needs to be to score his final and biggest killing: on a par with the pensioned war-wounded and with the pensioned dependents of the war-dead. The current measure for widows and orphans will just about complete that strategy. . . . It is already clear that pensions for all are hard on the heels of this proposal.

When the organized ex-soldiery of the World War get their pensions, they and their lobbyists will have sold patriotism for more money than it ever brought before in all the record of mercenary soldiering. It can be safely assumed that a majority of the World War's ex-soldiers, a majority also of the American Legion, desires no such highly dubious distinction. This developing crisis, as much as that of 1917, is theirs to meet.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Why Didn't You Tell Them?"

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, America's Ambassador to London, is with us again. London has missed him during the three months he has been visiting his native country. In the Stygian gloom of our decadent winter we could have done with the sunshine of Joseph Kennedy's smile. . . .

On Thursday, when Mr. Kennedy reached London, he gave a general interview to the press. He has always been most courteous and friendly in his relations with our newspapers, and it can be accepted that the reporters were absolutely meticulous in recording his statements. Therefore I was the more puzzled by three sentences attributed to Mr. Kennedy. They were made in answer to a question on isolation. "If you mean by isolation a desire to keep out of the war, I should say that it was even stronger than during the two months I was there. People understand it less and less. They don't understand what it is all about."

I have read and reread those words with growing astonishment. With the greatest respect, and even with some claims as a personal friend, I feel constrained to ask, "My dear Ambassador, why didn't you tell them?" There is no living man in a better position to tell the people of the United States of America the truth about this war. —A. BEVERLEY BAXTER, Member of the British Parliament, in *Maclean's, Toronto.*